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SALTS FROM CARLSBAD.

NEW SCENES ON THE SPOT.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS—RUSTIC AMUSEMENTS—THE WATERS—UGLY PEOPLE—SOCIAL CONTRASTS.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARLSBAD, Tuesday, July 8, 1873.

I wrote to you a day after my arrival here recording my hasty impressions of the place, and these are confirmed by the leisurely inspection I have made since. But I have learned to appreciate one special advantage of Carlsbad, which, of course, could not be at once understood by a visitor. Fortunately, watering-places abound generally in facility for escape from their pleasures, but here a few minutes takes you out of a sweltering crowd in the narrow promenade by the banks of the Tepl into the very solitude and shelter of the forest. It is true that it is not "the forest primeval" which welcomes you, and—*pace* Longfellow—I am heartily glad of it, for I know nothing more distressing than floundering about in a débris of rotten branches and decayed vegetable matter, and falling over concealed stumps of trees, such as are to be encountered in the native wilderness. On the contrary, the walks are graveled and smoothed to a velvety level, and the gradients are cleverly engineered so as to suit the capacity of the invalids, and of the donkeys who draw them when they cannot trust their own legs. There are tall, straight pines, fragrant and feathery fir-trees, and wide-spreading beeches which defy the efforts of the fiercest sun, clothing the steep sides of the narrow valley in which lies the town, and these are intersected in all directions by these walks, well provided with seats by the way as they mount upward, and furnished with legible sign-boards, with the names of the principal resorts, such as rustic temples, *gazebos*, or points of view within the compass of an ordinary walk of three or four miles. The way-sides are also enriched by a literature of their own, for many invalids have testified their gratitude to heaven, and to the agency it has given for their recovery, by votive tablets let into the solid rock, or by inscriptions upon them in Russian, German, French, and English. The poetical effusions which I could make out appear to me, for the most part, to proceed from a cheerful spirit and a restored stomach, rather than from the natural gifts of the Muse.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The records of the visits of the great are not wanting from the seat of Peter, the Czar of Czars, down to that of Frederick William III., who could little have dreamed of the grandeur his house was to attain when he was reposing here (1802) under what Count Friedlator calls in the inscription on his *mesquin* little "Tempel," "*les lois douces et paternelles de l'Austriche.*" In these woods, however, Körner, the poet of the sword, wandered and meditated, constraining his fiery soul to wait till he caught his iron bride in his arms, and met his soldier's death; and the records of his humble thankfulness outpoured to God for health restored are not to be despised because they go forth in lame iambics. The views, without any pretensions to exquisite loveliness, are of considerable beauty, and no one will regret the slight labor which takes him to the Alexandra Sitz or to the Rupell Sitz or to the Deer Leap, though he beholds only variations on the theme of the deep-wooded valley and course of the Tepl and the houses of Carlsbad. Here the Crown Prince of Prussia unconsciously prepared, in the Spring of 1870, for the toils of the campaign which has had so great an influence in the history of the world, and here nearly every statesman and soldier of modern Germany and Russia has sought seclusion and the enjoyment of what one of the doctors here calls "the dialectics of the soul," and consisting, in the said authority's opinion, of a State of Buddhic existence in which all care and thought of the nether world and its affairs are cast aside.

RUSTIC AMUSEMENTS.

These walks also lead the visitor to surprises, sometimes unpleasant, in the way of restaurants and coffee-houses; but one of the distractions of the place is walking off with a bag of rolls from the town through the woods and breakfasting at the Sans Souci, the Port Hof, or Freundschaft's Saal, or Kaiser Park, where you are supplied with coffee and milk and eggs—rolls, if you like—at very moderate charges. I only mention those I have visited, but there are many others in addition to the town, which is nothing but a vast caravanserai. Life so conducted should be pleasant enough. But "dark care sits behind the horseman," even when he dismounts at Carlsbad. The postman will bring letters and papers, and the telegraph will work, and it is now to cry with Cowper:

> "Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness! Some boundless contiguity of shade!
> Where rumor of oppression or deceit, of unsuccessful or successful war will never reach us more."

THE WATERS.

I went out with my mug this morning at 6 and found the streets alive with people. I took my place in the queue at the Markbrunn because it was the first that came in my way, duly received my mug of warm water, sipped it at intervals, walked on to the Mahlbrunn and in a quarter of an hour did the same, and then had my third and last draught at the Felsenquelle. Very wrong, I dare say. Strange such difference there should be (as the doctors say there is) "'twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee." All the springs of Carlsbad really contain the same chemical ingredients at different temperatures, and the only effect of the variation of temperature is that the more the water is heated the less carbonic acid gas or fixed air it contains, so that the Schlossbrunn, which is the coldest, holds far more of the gas than the Sprudel, which is the hottest. Nevertheless, people have got into the belief that the hot waters are stronger than the cold, and doctors affect to recognize distinctions in the quality of the various springs, and to appropriate their use to different maladies. If I take my water at 107° I am doing good to a lot of diseases which cannot be touched by it at 110°, while the springs at the latter heat are sovereign in maladies which defy the others. "*Credat Judæus.*" (And he does, for the Jews, as I have said, swarm here.) Having accomplished this work, I took the first flight of steps which I saw on my right through the fringe of mean houses which lie at the back of the main promenade, and soon I was in one of the walks of which I have spoken, and selecting a route from my map, I struck out for the Kaiser Park. It is only half an hour's walk across the hill, but it is warm and steep enough to throw a quick stepper into a gentle perspiration, and I was not sorry I caught a glimpse of the restaurant by the side of the river, with a patch of meadow and garden, and graveled walks, standing quite alone, and looking like a gentleman's villa. There are little tables laid out under the trees, and a neat-handed Phyllis served me with rolls, milk, and coffee, and two eggs, for which I paid less than one shilling.

ON SUPERANNUATED LADIES.

But for the old women with bags who come trooping in puffy, and hot after an hour—they crawl along the road by the side of the river from the town—I should have lost all recollection of Carlsbad, for my thoughts are busy with a bundle of letters the postman left last night, but they all began talking with a vigor which showed there was nothing the matter with their lungs, about their various ailments and diseases, and commenting on the effect of the waters with such detail in each case that I took up my hat and walked off for a longer promenade in the woods. Locke speaks of a tribe which thought it a religious duty to devour their parents, and they were thus saved the necessity of eating their grandfathers and grandmothers, but it really would be a *mal sans tort* if the society which are so much interested in the welfare of the Fiji Islanders and New-Caledonians could direct a migration to Carlsbad for the consumption of the superfluous old women, who, having no one to care for them, prolong their lives to an unpardonable extent, and live for the mere purpose of living, without any apparent enjoyment of life. The springs should be anathematized by expectant heirs. Nothing is more beautiful than a venerable, snowy-haired old lady with all the feminine graces which years can spare—excepting, of course, a beautiful young lady—and domestic existence would lose the principal source of its inspiration in what is right, and the traditional knowledge which is so useful to the youthful—that *mitis sapientia* of sweet and holy old age without their help; but it is terrible to see the droves of hags here who ought to be on broom-sticks or reveling with black cats on "blasted heaths," instead of struggling to protract their unlovely existence. Old maids, if they desire to be respected as such, have no business to put on chignons and pouffes, and to weigh eighteen stone! Widows in pork-pie hats and crinoline are an abomination when they are in their grand climacteric. There are shoals of them here, and I hope the sight of them will act as awful warnings to all the very few fair young ladies I see here to beware of the effects of fastidiousness in taste, and to take care of their husbands when they get them. By this time I am ready for dinner, and I dare say it is the long walk which has made me so ill-natured. But I have met exactly twenty-seven people on my excursion. Of these eleven were fat old women in donkey-carts; twelve were men; the rest were simply—women.

PLEASURES OF DINNER.

About dinner—eaten about 1 o'clock—the less said the better. There are soups—and trout, if you like to pay two shillings for a fish the size of a sprat—and meats of various sorts to be had by due waiting in a room crammed with people, (many of whom use their knives to put their food into their mouths, and hold their forks vertically,) and everything you would like to eat is *nichtkurgemäss*, and is forbidden by the doctors. About 2:30 the salle à manger is deserted, and the guests depart to their rooms, and Carlsbad enjoys an hour or two of repose. At 4 o'clock generally the strangers rouse up and turn out on the promenade by the side of the river, (it smells abominably to-day opposite the Poor-house,) and walk up and down in the shade. They are dressed more smartly than they were in the morning. There are also excursions and evening drives, and at 5:30, those who are following the regimen exactly, and eat meat only once a day, sit down in the open air at little tables all along the side of the walk, under the trees, and drink coffee and tea, and eat eggs and rolls. For myself, reckless as I am, I turned into the chief restaurant at 6 o'clock, had half a bottle of light German wine, a basin of soup, and a slice of under-done mahogany—came forth, and went to sleep on a bench.

UGLY PEOPLE.

8 P. M.—May I be pardoned for communicating to people who may not care about it the intelligence that I have a strong suspicion I ought to stay here for several weeks? My liver must be in a terrible way! Here have I been sitting opposite the Kurhaus for an hour, struggling in vain against a horrible *cauchemar*—an afternoon or evening nightmare, which deployed before my unwilling eyes in the garish light of a Summer sunset a procession apparently endless of human beings, who seemed to be going off to contend for the prize in a grand antithesis to the controversy before Paris in the long ago, and to be engaged in a competition for general ugliness. Again and again I rubbed my eyes. That did no good. I shut them, and I was better. But a man cannot sit on a bench at 7 o'clock in the evening with his eyes shut forever, and so, perforce, I was obliged to look and see. And the vision was terrible. There is not a finer race in the world than the Teutonic—especially that semi-Wendish population from the northern provinces, which gives to Prussia the broad-shouldered soldiers who have done so much for the House of Hohenzollern. There are tracts of Russia peopled with stalwart men. The Empire of Austria boasts, among its many tribes, some which possess great physical advantages. Whence, then, came the enfilade of women, not only old, but middle aged and young, till girlhood passed into childhood, whose uncouthness of feature and figure and general uncomeliness were aggravated by head-dresses and gowns and chaussures beyond description tasteless, and shapeless, but, alas, not colorless? Is it that the Brunnen are supposed to have the magic power of the well in Eastern fable, and that all the young who are not good looking come here for beauty, the ugly old women repair to the baths to recover youth and secure the good looks they never could have possessed? If so, the idea is sadly erroneous, and the failure is complete.

FAT PERSONS.

I have never seen so many fat people in the same space—never so many emaciated, feeble, foul-colored persons of both sexes all at once. When I came to read my little guide-book and see that the waters are good for nearly every disease under heaven, my wonder at the result is less, although I cannot say any amount of reflection—nothing but custom can make one quite content with the optical effect. Poor Thackeray, ridiculing a person I know very well who took to Banting and did not despise good cheer, said: "R. eats as much as ever he can of everything, and then adds three or four thick biscuits in order to make himself thin." The fat people here, however, have to mortify the flesh whether they will or no. The cooks take care of that for them, and I believe that the rapid decrease in circumference, and in lateral extension also, produced by a visit is very much due to the self-denial which tough mutton, ligneous beef, and utter wickedness in sauces and made dishes enforces. The waters aid and abet the cooks. They destroy appetite, or enable one to do without food, which is so far a boon. A course of Congress water, early hours, and enforced abstinence would work similar wonders in the States. Mind, I am not denying the sovereign virtues of the mineral springs here, which do marvelous things in certain cases, but I am arguing that they have potent auxiliaries on the spot.

SOCIAL CONTRASTS.

There is one distinctive character of Carlsbad. It is not very cosmopolitan in the sense of having a gathering of all nations, but the crowds one sees at the Brunnen represent the greatest possible social contrasts. I saw a Prussian—I beg pardon, a North German Ambassador—sandwiched between two Polish Jews in the queue at the Muhl this morning. The waters are very good in cases of damaged diplomatists, and Count Arnim did not seem at all put out by the contact. There, sailing down the gravel walk in front of the Kurhaus, is the greatest lady in Russia short of Imperial Grand Duchesses, dressed in garments which would kill Worth on the spot, and jostling at every step the oddest, dowdiest, dingiest old creatures you can fancy. Carlsbad is much favored by the poor, and Carlsbad is charitable and helps the poor. The names on the Kurliste present the facts in a forcible manner. There is the Princess Fürstenberg, one of the grandest of the *grandes dames* of Austria, and next comes Frau Bopp, wife of a railway porter from Prague; and so on for thousands of names and hundreds of the strangest contrasts. There are medical charities on a large scale; not merely the Military Hospital maintained by the Government, but hospitals for the indigent of all countries, and a separate establishment for the Jews. When I spoke to a friend concerning the disagreeable impression I had of the appearance of the visitors, he said that it was really the fact that the majority of those who come here suffer from complaints which are not conducive to the preservation of good looks or graces of person, and that the contrast with the healthy indigenous population made their pallid, discolored faces, and pulpy or emaciated forms all the more striking.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S DEATH.

July 8.—The death of the old Count Schouvaloff here is attributed to an overdose of the waters which he has been in the habit of taking for some years past, but he was over seventy years of age, and was not at all well when he arrived. His son, the famous Chief of the Russian Gendarmerie, whose name came so prominently before the world in reference to the Khivan expedition early this year, arrived too late to receive the old man's last breath. It was hinted at the time, so decorously no one paid heed to it, that Count Schouvaloff had another object in view beside allaying the susceptibility of England respecting Khiva, and that he had a delicate mission to fulfill concerning an alliance between the houses of Guelph and Romanoff. There can be no doubt of the attachment entertained by the Czar's favorite daughter for the Duke of Edinburgh, and it is believed that his Royal Highness is much enamored of the fair lady, whose personal charms are among her least attractions. But the Czar is fonder of her than all the world beside, and it is said he is nervously apprehensive of her future. Questions as to religion, residence, fortune, the education of offspring, can all be settled. But what guarantee can be given that the dearest object of the father's heart shall be attained? None, except such as may be found in the character of the sailor Prince and in his affection for his wife. The political aspect of England and her liberal tendency, however, suggest doubts and fears in Petersburg.

W. H. R.

WASHINGTON.

THE RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE—EXAMINATION OF CLERKS—CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT MANIFESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The system of civil service practiced in the department of railway postal service differs in some essential particulars from the system adopted in the other departments. In this branch of the postal service there are no extended examinations for admission to the service, but all clerks are rigidly examined in the technical duties of their office at regular periods. A strict record of their efficiency is kept, and monthly returns are made to the department here. A report was to-day received covering the following States: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, New-Mexico, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Dakota, and Colorado. From this report it appears that of 3,763,300 letters distributed by railway postal clerks during the last month, in those States there were only 5,000 errors. This is considered a very small percentage. A regular ledger account is kept with each clerk, which shows the record of his efficiency. This includes only the letters that were directly distributed, and not the entire amount of letters carried. It is found that this system of examination is attended with constant improvement. An important extension of railroad postal service was to-day ordered from Minneola to Dallas, Texas. There is now continuous railway postal connection between Shreveport, La., and Dallas, Texas.

ABLE CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

The statements that the gold balances of the Treasury are not as represented are entirely without foundation. The official statements in this respect are in the minutest particulars correct. The Treasury officials are confident that no clique can cripple the Government in its operations. The following is a partial abstract of the condition of all the national banks of the United States under the call of June 13:

Loans and discounts	$921,089,758 00
Overdrafts	4,293,544 00
United States bonds to secure circulation	387,805,300 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	15,935,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	9,789,400 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	22,912,712 00
Specie	27,927,008 97
Legal-tender notes	6,500,195 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	22,365,000 00
Clearing-house certificates	763,297 78
Three per cent. certificates	10,000 00

which with other items, makes up total resources of $1,850,677,923. There are now 1,967 national banks, with a capital stock of $489,809,801. The number of national bank notes outstanding is $338,594,049, and of State bank notes outstanding, $1,224,470.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BALLOON TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Gen. Myers, Chief of the Signal Corps of the army, to-day decided not to detail any employes of the signal service to accompany Prof. Wise in his European balloon voyage. Over twenty volunteer applications had been received. This action on his part is taken on account of the extreme peril incident to such a trip.

SPAIN AND CUBA—NO REFORM TO BE GRANTED TILL REBELLION CEASES.

Information from Madrid by telegraph has just been received in diplomatic circles that the Cortes, by a large majority, have resolved that they will confer no further political privileges in Cuba until the insurgents shall lay down their arms.

MILITARY ORDERS.

A general order of the War Department directs that arsenals which have been transferred from the Ordnance Department to the Quartermaster's Department for the use of troops, will, to avoid misunderstanding, henceforth be known and designated as follows: Baton Rouge Barracks, Louisiana; Charleston Barracks, South Carolina; Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas; Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama; St. Louis Barracks, Missouri. Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, will hereafter be designated as "The Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department," and Jeffersonville Arsenal, Indiana, as "The Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermaster's Department."

GREAT FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

LOSS, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

PART OF THE CITY IN ASHES—WHOLE BLOCKS IN FLAMES—NUMBERS OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES DESTROYED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—For the first time in its history, Baltimore has to-day been visited with a conflagration, the loss from which has amounted to a million of dollars. In the centre of the city is a district of three squares, embraced between Liberty Park, Lexington and Saratoga streets. Between Lexington and Saratoga streets is Clay-street, a small thoroughfare, in which were situated a number of sash and box factories. It was in the large sash-factory of J. Thomas & Son, in Clay-street, that the fire originated. A pile of shavings lying near the mouth of the furnace was ignited by the sparks from it, and although the men on duty made strenuous endeavors to extinguish the rapidly spreading flames, they gained headway with such rapidity that the workmen were driven from the building. On either side of it were similar establishments and rows of small frame buildings, with shingle roofs, upon which the burning cinders fell in such numbers as to speedily spread the fire along the whole street westward to Park and eastward to Liberty. It was at first expected that this would be the boundary of the fire, but while the firemen were working to get it under control, the flames were suddenly seen to extend southward to Lexington-street and northward to Saratoga.

ALARM AT THE SPREAD OF THE FIRE.

So long as the flames only embraced Clay-street the fire was not considered of serious consequence, as the buildings there were small and comparatively worthless; but when the flames extended to the handsome stores and residences on Saratoga and Lexington streets the greatest alarm was visible in the city, and a multitude of people hurried to the scene of conflagration.

CHURCHES DESTROYED.

Spreading in these directions, the flames soon enwrapped the Central Presbyterian Church at the corner of Saratoga and Liberty streets, and the First English Lutheran Church on Lexington-street. The Presbyterian Church was one of the finest buildings in the country, and its destruction presented a most magnificent aspect. The flames wound in fine spirals around its lofty spire, and then burst out into broad flame. The stout walls crumbled under the intense heat, and fell into the burning pile with a crash that resounded for squares around. The handsome furniture of the church and its great organ were entirely destroyed. The English Lutheran Church was not a building of equal pretensions or value, but it was hallowed to the denomination from having had as its pastors some of the most notable Lutheran ministers in this country. It was entirely destroyed, leaving no vestige but its walls.

A BLOCK OF STORES AND ANOTHER OF DWELLINGS BURNED.

The buildings on the north and south fronts of the fire were mainly stores having valuable stocks of dry goods on hand, and most of these were destroyed, either by fire or by water. Solitary among them were the great livery-stables of Stewart & Co., from which, fortunately, all the valuable horses were removed in time to escape death. Just west of the Presbyterian Church on Saratoga-street was a row of fine dwellings, all of which were burned to the ground.

ST. ALPHONSUS SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

On the south side of Saratoga-street was the immense school under the control of the brotherhood of St. Alphonsus Catholic Church. It was burned to the ground. But as there were no pupils within it at the time there was no loss of life. St. Alphonsus Church was in great danger for a while, but the wind suddenly veered to the north-west, and carried the flames back upon the district which was already burning. The efforts to save this church were most heroic. Men mounted upon the outside of its lofty spire, and with buckets of water deluged its blazing roof until the flames were subdued. Immediately adjoining it were the palatial residences of some of the wealthiest residents of Baltimore, and these were only saved from destruction by the most earnest efforts.

CONSTERNATION AMONG THE POOR.

It must be understood that although the exterior boundaries of this district were occupied with handsome stores and residences the interior consisted very largely of the dwellings of poor people. The consternation of these people is impossible to describe. The scene was most terrifying. Men, women, and children were throwing their household goods and furniture into the streets and rushing about in the wildest terror. Their wild scamperings, the screams of the women, the crash of falling walls, the roar of the flames, and the steady pressure onward of the firemen, who were sparing nothing in their endeavor to reach the flames, made up a scene of horror. The sky was darkened with smoke-clouds, amid which the flames leaped up, and created such a heat that men could scarcely live under it. The streets were filled with all descriptions of goods, and cartmen were reaping a harvest in the enormous prices which they demanded. Fortunately, there was no loss of life, although sick persons and children were occasionally removed from houses with scarcely a breath left in them.

THE FIRE LEAPS ACROSS THE STREETS.

Another phase of the fire remains to be told. While it was burning within the district mentioned, the flames had sprung clear across the square between Saratoga and Mulberry streets, and had lighted upon buildings on Mulberry-street. The first edifice on fire in this section was the Maryland University, which had a portion of its walls and roof burned. Next to it was the Maryland Academy of Arts; the walls of this were also burned, but the statuary and paintings were unharmed. A row of fine houses on Mulberry-street were destroyed, but at this point the flames ceased their ravages. The firemen had brought them under control by fighting them from both sides, and by 4 o'clock this afternoon peace and quiet were restored.

TENDERS OF AID TO THE CITY.

Dispatches from here had created an immense excitement, and tenders of assistance from Washington and Philadelphia were freely made. These were only so far availed of as to accept a couple of engines from Washington, which were sent over in thirty-nine minutes, and helped much toward subduing the fire. There was no direct loss of life, except that Sister Rinaldi, a nun in the convent attached to St. Alphonsus Church, died of fright.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—About 10:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive four-story brick steam planing-mill, sash and door factory owned and occupied by Joseph Thomas & Son, and situated on the south side of Clay-street, near Park.

Clay-street is a narrow street beginning at Liberty-street, about midway between and parallel with Saratoga-street on the north, and Lexington-street on the south, and extends west, intersecting Park and Howard streets, and terminating at Eutaw-street. Thomas' planing-mill was in shape like the letter L, having a front on both Clay and Park streets.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire broke out in the engine-room, near the centre of the mill, and in a short time the building was enveloped in flames and the boilers of the engine exploded. In the meantime the fire-alarm was sounded and the steamers were soon on the ground and playing on the fire. A stiff breeze from the south-west was blowing, and owing to the heat and the dryness of the materials, the flames soon communicated with the adjoining buildings on each side on Clay and Park streets. A general alarm was sounded, calling out the entire Fire Department. The fierceness and heat of the conflagration increased, and the breeze fed the flames, which leaped across Clay-street to the north side, and soon each side of Clay-street east to Park-street was on fire. The flames shot high above the burning buildings, and dense volumes of suffocating smoke were borne north-eastward, hurling in every direction blazing cinders, which fell on the dry, parching roofs. In a short time Park-street on each side, from Lexington-street on the south across Clay-street to Saratoga-street on the north, was a sheet of fire, nearly every building being in flames. The heat was so intense that all the firemen were driven from the street.

WHERE THE FIRE EXTENDED.

The four blocks bounded by Liberty-street on the east, Saratoga on the north, Howard on the west, and Lexington on the south, and intersected by Park and Clay streets, were each ablaze, and several fine buildings on Mulberry-street had taken fire from the burning brands hurled by the wind. About 11 A. M. a general conflagration seemed imminent, and the fire department at Washington was telegraphed to for assistance. The greatest consternation prevailed. The roofs of several buildings as far off as Calvert-street became ignited, as also the dome of the cathedral and steeple of St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, corner of Park and Saratoga streets.

SCENES IN THE STREETS.

In all directions women and children were fleeing from their burning houses, and for blocks around every article of furniture was being removed pell-mell and thrown from windows. The streets were impassable from blocking by furniture-wagons and every kind of vehicle that could be brought into requisition. While the fire was raging the entire Fire Department was nobly at work battling against its progress, assisted by an army of citizens who crowded the roofs of the buildings on every side, and many blocks off, quenching the falling blazing brands with buckets of water, and preventing ignition by spreading wet blankets. The dome of the Cathedral was covered with blankets, and thus saved, as also St. Alphonsus' Church.

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

The firemen, driven from Park-street, between Lexington and Saratoga streets, by the intense heat, abandoned this section to its fate, and directed their main efforts to preventing the spread of the fire beyond the four blocks named. Shortly after 1 o'clock P. M. two engines arrived from Washington and rendered valuable assistance. The fire raged till 3 P. M., but by 4 o'clock was completely under control.

LIST OF THE LOSSES, WITH INSURANCE.

The following is a list of the buildings destroyed, and losses, as far as ascertained. Where no estimate is made the losses have not yet been ascertained: Commencing on Saratoga-street, south side, at the corner of Liberty, every building is burned, including the Central Presbyterian Church, estimated loss on which is $70,000; insurance $60,000. The building adjoining on the west, No. 86, occupied by J. O. Horsey; No. 88 by Miss Mary Curtin, No. 90 by T. J. Battomar, shoes; No. 92 by Dr. J. Lindsay, No. 94 by Dr. Powell, No. 96 by Miss Margaret Dieter, No. 98 unoccupied, No. 100 by Miss Middleton, No. 102 by the Sisters of Notre Dame, No. 104 St. Alphonsus Church and library, which extended to Clay-street south. Estimated loss on the two latter buildings is said to be $80,000; covered by insurance, but in what companies could not be ascertained. No. 106, boarding-house; No. 108 by Daniel Sullivan, gas-fitter; No. 110, corner of Park-street, by Simon Leon. All these were fine brick structures several stories in height, and are a total loss. West of Park-street on Saratoga-street, No. 116, by Clement Ostendorf, cigars; No. 118 by T. J. Growley, house painter; No. 120 by A. Ostendorf, jeweler; No. 122 by J. Lautner, tailor; No. 124 by Mrs. Hook, confectionery; No. 126 by John Weiss, lager-beer; No. 128 by Frederick Neider, lager-beer; No. 130, private frame dwelling; No. 132 by Henry Lits, lager-beer. All were burned out. Nos. 134, 136, and 138, the latter, the Central Garden lager-beer saloon, partially burned; at which point the fire was stopped, on Saratoga-street, four doors from Howard-street. On the north side of Saratoga-street no buildings are destroyed, but a dwelling adjoining St. Alphonsus Church, occupied by the Redemptorist Fathers, was deluged with water.

On the west side of Liberty-street, south of the Central Presbyterian Church, to the corner of Clay, are three private dwellings—Nos. 58, 60, and 62—which are the only buildings left standing on the block, and are only partially damaged. On Clay-street, north side, between Liberty and Park, every building has been destroyed. On the south side of Clay-street, between Liberty and Park—James H. and John S. Hogg, carpenters and builders; loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,700, in the Firemen's of Baltimore; John D. Stewart, Central Stables; loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,000, in the Firemen's, and $3,000 in the Maryland. On the south side of Clay-street, west of Park, Joseph Thomas & Son, saw-mill; a large four-story building, owned by Andrew Banks, built for a silk factory, but unoccupied; and several small brick dwellings. On the north side of Clay and west of Park the buildings destroyed were occupied by painters, carvers, carpenters, and cabinet makers, whose individual loss is small. On Park-street, west side, between Lexington and Saratoga, the principal losses are: H. F. Darton, tobacco, No. 3; Thomas C. Burton, house furnishing goods, No. 32, loss heavy. From this point to Clay-street, some eight or ten small buildings were completely destroyed, and from thence to Saratoga principally small stores and lager-beer saloons. On the east side of Park street, E. Rosenbaum & Co., sewing machines, Armiger shoe-manufacturer; Wiesner, machine-shop; Pitzberger, stoves; Muller & Sons, marble-yard; loss of latter estimated at $4,000. The principal loss on Lexington-street was the First English Lutheran Church and parsonage, Rev. James H. Barclay, pastor, with a valuable library attached. The church is a total loss, and insured for $5,000 in the Baltimore, and $5,000 in the Howard. On Mulberry-street south side the University of Maryland and Maryland Academy of Arts both took fire, but were only partially damaged on the roof, and the former was flooded with water. Both were fully covered by insurance. A valuable museum attached to the academy, was unharmed. Most of the pictures were removed and also saved. On the north side, of Mulberry-street four brick dwellings, Nos. 43, 45, 47, and 49, were burned out, and Nos. 37, 39, and 41 were partially burned.

In estimating the total loss, there is a wide difference of opinion, some placing it as high as $800,000, but experienced insurance men to-night say that between $500,000 and $600,000 will cover all the losses. The insurance cannot be estimated to-night, but is confined chiefly to the Equitable, Firemen's, Baltimore, Howard, Home, and German, of this city; not, however to such an extent as to impair or affect the solvency of either. The Equitable to-night estimates their insurance in the burned district at about $35,000; Firemen's, $20,000; Baltimore, $10,000; Howard, $10,000; and the Home loss. The local agent here of the Continental, of New-York, states their loss at $4,000.

It is said the Hanover, of New-York, will lose $7,000. Beyond those estimates no reliable information whatever can be obtained and any statement would be conjectural. The loss of Thomas & Son has not been ascertained. It is said they have a policy of $13,600 on the building and stock in the Firemen's, of Baltimore.

Louis Dieter, owner of four buildings on Saratoga and four on Clay—included in the list previously given—loss, $30,000; insured for $10,000 in the German, of this city.

No loss of life attended the fire from the burning or falling walls. It is reported that a woman fell dead in the street, overcome by excitement and alarm.

About 100 houses were destroyed and about sixty families rendered homeless.

THE NEW-YORK COMPANIES.

The insurance losses by the Baltimore fire will fall mainly upon Baltimore companies. The burned district, though several acres in extent, is not a business centre; most of the houses were dwellings, and the insurance on them was mainly in Baltimore offices. A reporter of THE TIMES called, yesterday, upon several insurance companies in New-York, after news came of the extent of the fire, and found most of them unconcerned. Some had a moderate sum at risk, but that was in the business portion of the city, and they had no idea that any loss came to them by the fire. Others had no advices, and could not tell how they stood. The Home Insurance Company had advices early in the day. They were then informed substantially that several acres of dwellings had been consumed by the flames, and that ninety per cent. of the losses would fall on the Baltimore companies. They had lost nothing, they said. The North Missouri Insurance Company had no advices from their Baltimore agent, and, though having a considerable amount at risk there, they say that at the outside not more than $5,000 shall be lost to them by the fire. The Merchants' Insurance Company of New-York have $35,000 at risk in Baltimore, but could not say whether they sustain any loss. The London and Liverpool and Globe have had no advices, but do not think they have lost anything by the fire. Several other companies visited told the same story. They had some little risks there, but not in the vicinity where the fire was reported to have taken place. They believed that their agents would have sent word if they were at any loss, and conclude that they are not, as nothing has been said about the matter. The agent of the Continental Insurance Company says their loss will not be over $4,000.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

NEW FREIGHT AND GRAIN TARIFF—CONVENTION OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—NO MORE FREE PASSES.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The *Times*, this morning, states that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has promulgated a new freight tariff, which was issued since the passage of the new Railroad law. It also states that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road has decided to make material reductions in the freight tariff on grain. A convention of the Patrons of Husbandry, of Dodge County, Wisconsin, held at Beaver Dam, yesterday, adopted a resolution calling upon their brethren throughout the State to meet in State Convention, in Milwaukee, on Thursday, Aug. 21, for consultation and such action as may be deemed best for the interests of the order.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—An adjourned meeting of railroad managers, superintendents, ticket and passenger agents, to confer on the question of commissions, free passes, &c., was held here yesterday. After considerable discussion, resolutions were adopted declaring that no more free passes or half-fare tickets shall be issued after the 1st of August next, except to officers, agents, and employes of the roads. Twenty-one roads were represented, two-thirds of which are west of the Missouri River.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 25.—A convention of Wisconsin grangers is called at Milwaukee for the 21st of August. Three delegates from each grange will be in attendance.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Thursday night very generally at all stations east of the Mississippi, except on the immediate Atlantic coast; the pressure is lowest over the lower lakes; the temperature has risen slightly over the Middle and Eastern States, and also over the Ohio Valley, where, however, it has again fallen rapidly. South-east and south-west winds have continued over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with local rains on the Gulf coasts, but now generally followed by clear weather throughout those sections; south-west winds and clear weather prevail in the middle Atlantic States; westerly winds and partly cloudy weather in New-England; variable winds, with rain, over the lower lakes; north-westerly winds and clear or clearing weather over the upper lakes and North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

On Saturday, for the Gulf States, rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds and generally clear weather, with rains on the immediate coast. For the South Atlantic States, south-easterly winds and partly clear weather, with local rains; for the Middle Atlantic States, westerly winds and clear weather; for New-York and New-England, south-westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and numerous local storms; for the lower lakes, south-west winds, veering to north-west, with clearing weather; for the Ohio Valley, north-westerly winds and clear weather. For the upper lake region, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, partly cloudy or clear weather. Midnight telegraphic reports are missing from stations in the upper lake region, the Mississippi Valley, and westward to the Pacific coast.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN—CAPTURE OF THE FELON.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—A dastardly attempt was made last night to wreck an Eastward-bound passenger-train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near North Vernon, Ind. The engineer discovered a pile of burning rails on the track in time to stop the train, when a man concealed behind a fence, fired several shots into the train and fled. Henry Farmer, the conductor, and the passengers gave chase and captured the fugitive, one A. P. Doughtery, a farmer living near by, who claimed that sparks from the engine had set fire to his fence, and he chose this method for revenge. He said, also, that he had been drinking freely. Dougherty was taken to North Vernon and held in $500 bail to answer. There was great excitement, and threats of lynching were freely expressed at first, but no fears are now entertained of trouble.

REGATTA AT NEW-LONDON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 25.—The annual citizens' regatta, which occurred here to-day, was the second aquatic sensation furnished to the inhabitants of this quiet old town during the present season—the first having been the splendid and exciting race of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, on Wednesday. There were twenty entries to-day, divided into four classes. In the first class were the Kaiser Wilhelm and Seagrave, of the Brooklyn Club, and the Clara, Dione, Jennie, and Konomoc of this port. The wind was light, from the south-east. The course was around the North Hummock and Bartlett's Reef light-boat, and measured about twenty-five miles. The Kaiser won the first prize, beating the Clara about four minutes. The race between the Clara and Seagrave was very exciting, there being only seven seconds between them in sailing the entire course. In the second class, the Richmond, of Mystic, won the first prize, and the Flash and Frolic the second and third. In the third class, the Carrie was first, and W. H. Webb second. The value of the prizes offered was about $500. The Kaiser and Seagrave join the Brooklyn Club, at Newport, to-morrow.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

SUPPRESSION OF THE ADMIRALTY—CALLING OUT THE RESERVES—FLIGHT OF A PROMINENT OFFICIAL.

MADRID, July 25.—The Cortes has passed a bill suppressing the Admiralty.

President Salmeron has issued a proclamation calling 80,000 men of the reserves into active service against the insurrectionists in the country.

The President of the Committee of Public Safety in Madrid has fled from the city.

THE INSURGENTS MARCHING ON MADRID—SIX THOUSAND STRONG.

MADRID, July 25.—It is reported that Gen. Contreras, the leader of the revolt at Cartagena, is marching on this city with 6,000 men, having left a force equally as strong at Cartagena. It is also said he has sent the frigate Almanza to Malaga and the steamer Fernando el Catolico to Torrevieja, with instructions to the commanders to levy contributions on the inhabitants of those cities.

RETURN OF THE REVOLTED GENDARMERIE.

BARCELONA, July 25.—The gendarmerie of this city, which left to join the Carlists, reconsidered their determination and returned to their allegiance to the Republic amid the enthusiasm of the populace. Only their Colonel and his son went over to the insurgents.

BARCELONA, July 25.—Four officers of the Civil Guard of the city have been shot for attempting to desert to the Carlists.

THE INSURGENTS RESENT THE INTERFERENCE OF PRUSSIA—COMPLICATIONS THREATENED.

MADRID, July 25.—Contreras, commanding the rebels in Cartagena, threatens to seize the German ships now lying in the harbor of that port unless the Vigilante, captured by a German man-of-war, is restored to the insurgents. There is a rumor, which needs confirmation, that the German Consul at Cartagena has been arrested by the insurgents, and is detained as a hostage.

A CIRCULAR FROM CONTRERAS TO THE FOREIGN POWERS.

MADRID, July 25.—Contreras, assuming the title of President and Commander of the Land and Sea Forces of the Canton of Murcia, has addressed a circular memorandum to the foreign powers.

The Germans have liberated the crew of the Vigilante for fear the German Consul and his family at Cartagena would be shot.

The insurgents have promised to delay the seizure of the German vessels in port three days, so that their commanders may have time to telegraph for, and receive, instructions from Berlin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 25.—The weather throughout England is fair and favorable to the crops. In London the unusual heat continues, the thermometer standing at 85°.

AHE SHAH.

LONDON, July 25.—Upon taking his departure from Europe for home, the Shah of Persia will embark at Brindisi.

EXTRAORDINARY VISIT—THE CLAIMANT'S FRIEND ON A COLLECTING TOUR.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. Wm. H. Whalley, member of Parliament for Peterborough, and prominent as a friend of the Tichborne claimant, will soon proceed to the United States for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to enable the claimant to defray the expenses incurred in his trial.

FRANCE.

SICKNESS OF M. LITTRE.

PARIS, July 25.—M. Maximilian Littre is dangerously ill.

GERMANY.

CONVICTION OF THE BEER RIOTERS.

FRANKFORT, July 25.—Fifty of the persons who participated in the beer riots in this city, several months ago, have been convicted and sent to prison for terms ranging from nine months to four years.

RUSSIA.

THE INDEMNITY TO BE PAID BY KHIVA—AN ARMY OF OCCUPATION—A PORTION OF KHIVA TO BE GIVEN TO BOKHARA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Kaufmann, announcing that a treaty between Russia and Khiva has been signed. The Khan promises to pay Russia 2,000,000 roubles, and to abolish capital punishment in his dominion. In return for this Russia guarantees the independence of the Khanate.

The Czar's troops will occupy Khiva until the war indemnity is paid. A portion of the territory of the Khanate is to be given to Bokhara for assistance rendered to the Russian troops.

BELGIUM.

FATAL FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.

BRUSSELS, July 25.—A telegram from Mons says an explosion of fire-damp occurred to-day in a coal mine at Framieres. Five miners were killed and several injured.

CUBA.

THE REPUBLICANS DENOUNCE THE CONSERVATIVES—THEY OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

HAVANA, July 25.—The *Republica Espanola* publishes an appeal from the Republicans, addressed to "Citizen General Pieltain," denouncing the meetings which have been lately held for the ostensible object of ameliorating financial and commercial affairs in the island. It declares these meetings have accomplished nothing; they have merely put off action in hopes that the Carlists or Alfonsists would get into power. The Conservatives are termed the enemies of the Republic and the services of the Republicans, whose numbers are not to be despised, are offered to the Captain General. The address concludes: "Command us, and you will find us full of courage, ready to combat for liberty, order, the integrity of the soil, justice, and right. Think well over this, Citizen Pieltain."

A dispatch from Puerto Principe says a division of Spanish troops was recently surprised by the insurgents. A sharp skirmish followed, when, reinforcements arriving, the enemy was finally compelled to retire.

THE CHOLERA.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—No deaths from cholera were reported to-day. There have been no deaths from either cholera or cholera morbus since the 20th of July. All the deaths reported since occurred prior to that time. The week before last the total mortality from all diseases was 178; last week it was 177; and this week it has been 143.

WHEELING, West Va., July 25.—One death from cholera last night, and one to-day, is reported. Two other cases in the city to-day it is expected will prove fatal.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE DANGEROUS NUISANCES.

ACTIVE MEASURES ADOPTED YESTERDAY—REMOVAL OF STANDS—IMPORTANT REPORT—THE OFFAL SHEDS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the attorney of the board made a report in regard to the injunction granted by Judge Pratt restraining the board from interfering with the sheds at Washington Market, and that the order had been vacated. The facts have been already published.

The Finance Committee reported in relation to the contracts made for the destruction of the sheds about Washington Market and the removal of the material to the Corporation yard, and recommended that the bills when approved by the committee, be sent to the Controller for payment.

REMOVAL OF THE STANDS IN FULTON AND VESEY STREETS ORDERED.

Prof. Chandler presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in order that no unnecessary injury to property be occasioned in the matter of the removal ordered of the stalls and stands around Washington Market in the neighboring streets, which have not yet been removed, the Secretary be directed to again call the attention of the owners and occupants of the stalls and stands yet remaining to the orders of the board for their removal, and to the necessity of removing this nuisance immediately.

Resolved, That in case the aforesaid stalls and stands are not forthwith removed by the owners and occupants thereof, Inspector J. V. Gridley be and he is hereby authorized and directed to proceed at once, and at any time after 12 o'clock noon, Saturday next, to remove the same in the same manner as were removed the other stalls and stands embraced in the former order of the board, and that he may incur any necessary expense, with the approval of the Finance Committee.

UNINTENTIONAL DAMAGE TO BE REPAIRED.

It having been reported that workmen in the employ of the board in tearing down the sheds around Washington Market had torn off a portion of the roof of the main market building, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Inspector John V. Gridley be, and he is hereby ordered to repair the unintentional damage to the roof of Washington Market, on the West-street side, which was inflicted by persons acting for this board, and that he be authorized to incur any necessary expense therein with the approval of the Finance Committee.

THANKS TO THE POLICE.

The following resolution of thanks to the police was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board are hereby tendered to the police for the very efficient services rendered by them during Wednesday night and Thursday morning, July 23 and 24, 1873, and for their active and hearty co-operation in effecting the reform designed, and so far accomplished by this board at Washington Market, to Inspector Walling, Capts. Copeland, Van Dusen, Caffrey, Williamson, Ulman, Petty, Kennedy, Williams, Garland, Yule, Irving, and acting Capt. Ferris, and to the officers and men under their command.

THE NORTH RIVER NUISANCES.

The following important report in relation to the nuisances existing in that portion of the City lying between Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets and Eleventh-avenue and the North River, was submitted:

"In accordance with directions, the undersigned special inspectors have made regular tour through the hog-slaughtering district, and do report as follows:

First—A strong odor is given forth by the manure heaps, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, North River, at at which uncovered carts were dumping their burdens.

Second—The New-York Rendering Company, foot of Thirty-eighth-street; a strong smell is given out by the dead horses and diseased meat from the markets, which had not been disinfected.

Third—Wm. H. McNeil & Co., Thirty-eighth-street; the tanks and coolers were filled with tallow, and rendering was proceeding.

Fourth—Wm. H. McNeil & Co.'s fat warehouse, Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street, was filled with fat, from which a powerful odor was very perceptible.

Fifth—Wm. H. McNeil & Co., entrail-sloop and schooner, foot of Fortieth-street. An intolerable stench results from the uncovered barrels which are loaded on the above vessels for transmission up the river. On Wednesday a strong breeze blew it into the upper part of the City. On Thursday it was not quite so perceptible at a little distance from the dock.

Sixth—Donohue, Thirty-eighth-street, this morning, July 25, was rendering fat which was smelling strongly.

Seventh—The Algonquin. On Wednesday and Thursday nights we were refused admittance, and on the latter night the gang-plank was removed. On Wednesday a large quantity of coal was taken on board.

Eighth—Wm. Tilden & Co., Fortieth-street, refused admittance except during business hours.

Ninth—We would also call attention to the condition of the sewer foot of Forty-first-street. A large quantity of offal has accumulated at the mouth of the sewer, which is completely exposed at low tide, giving forth an intolerable stench.

Tenth—A strong smell is given out from the lighter of the Long Island Bone Company.

Eleventh—We would also call attention to the general cleanliness of the houses of Spring, Haines & Co., J. McBride, Stallknecht, Metcalf & Gibbes.

Twelfth—At Tobey & Booth's they were rendering entrails, but no offensive odors were escaping.

S. A. GOLDSCHMIDT,
LOUIS H. LANDRY,
JOHN WATERS, JR.,
J. H. HUNTER,
LOUIS FRANK,
} Special Inspectors.

On the presentation of the above report, the following resolutions were offered by Prof. Chandler, and were adopted:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be and he hereby is directed to cause the district bounded by Thirty-eighth-street, the North River, Forty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, to be patrolled hourly, day and night, by inspectors of this department, and that said inspectors be directed to cause the immediate arrest of any and all persons found directly or indirectly engaged in violating the sanitary code, and that they be also directed to report to the attorney of this board the circumstances of each and every such violation as the bases for a warrant for the arrest of the proprietors, or other persons under whose orders such violations take place; also, that the said inspectors be directed to pay especial attention to the manure dumping grounds, the works of William H. McNeil, the different slaughter-houses, the hog and sheep yards, and the works of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be, and hereby is, directed to place an inspector on the rendering boat, to be relieved from time to time, so that he may ascertain when and where the rendering is conducted, and that if it should be found that rendering is carried on anywhere in New-York and its waters, or that offensive gases are liberated, the inspector be ordered to cause the arrest of all the persons directly or indirectly engaged in such rendering or other offensive operations, and further to report to the attorney of the Board such facts as may serve as a basis of a warrant for the arrest of the officers of the Rendering Company.

THE OFFAL SHEDS IN WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.

At a recent meeting of the board, the offal sheds of Wm. H. McNeil, in West Thirty-eighth-street, near the North River, were declared a nuisance, and Sanitary Superintendent Day was directed to have them torn down and the materials destroyed by fire. In anticipation of this action of the Health authorities, one of the sheds was torn down, but the other still remains as offensive as ever. The destruction of this shed has been determined upon, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Inspector J. V. Gridley be and he is hereby directed to execute order No. 6,028, current series, relating to the offensive sheds of Wm. H. McNeil, at Thirty-eighth-street and North River, and that he may incur any necessary expense therein with the approval of the Finance Committee.

Unless the owner of the sheds will again anticipate the action of the Health officers and tear down the sheds, Inspector Gridley will proceed to demolish the same and destroy the materials by fire to-day. The Police authorities have been called upon to furnish the necessary protection, and have assented, as will be seen by the following resolution:

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873.

To the Honorable the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Police held this day the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Police will, if desired, protect the officer of the Board of Health while removing and burning the premises lately occupied by William H. McNeil, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, North River. Very respectfully,

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

The following resolution by Dr. Vanderpoel was adopted, Dr. Stephen Smith voting in the negative:

Resolved, That section 2 of the rules and regulations be amended by adding at the end of the first sentence thereof, between the words "meeting" and "at," the following: "And also a special meeting may be held at any time when all the Commissioners are present, with or without previous notice of the objects of the meeting;" and section 3 of the said rules and regulations be also amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Two hours' notice by telegraph given by the President or the Secretary, addressed to the residences of the Commissioners, of a call to a special meeting, shall be in lieu of any other notice."

J. W. Holohan and —— Alvord were appointed special inspectors during the pleasure of the board at a salary of $100 per month. John V. Gridley was appointed special sanitary inspector for the removal of nuisances at a salary of $250 per month. J. J. McNally was allowed $50 for two weeks' service as special inspector for the disinfection of the dumping grounds at One Hundred and Sixth-street and East River.

Inspector Patten, on duty at the manure dumping-grounds at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, reported that dumping had ceased, and that the fence around the lots is in process of erection.

Complaints in relation to the bad condition of the street pavements in East Twelfth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; at Nos. 134 and 136 Orchard-street; at Nos. 81 and 59 Norfolk-street, and Liberty-street, between Nassau and William streets, were referred to the Department of Public Works.

A complaint from Capt. Walsh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, in relation to the pork-packing establishment Nos. 213 and 214 First-avenue, owned by Geo. Hencken, Jr., were referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

The board adjourned until 2 P. M. on Tuesday next.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

A majority report was submitted in the Ohio Constitutional Convention, on the 23d inst., from the Committee on Apportionment and Representation. The report gives each county at least one member of the House of Representatives, and divides the State into ten Senatorial districts, each of which is entitled to three Senators. And it is provided that in voting for Senators, or in voting for Representatives, in counties having more than two Representatives, each elector may cast as many votes as there are Senators or Representatives to be elected, or he may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he may see fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected. On this feature of their report the committee say: "In regard to the mode of voting for these Senators, the committee propose to elect them by the proportional or cumulative system of voting adopted in the late constitution of Illinois in the election of members of the Lower House. The same reasons not existing in Ohio as in Illinois in regard to peculiar local divisions in politics, the committee have thought proper to apply this plan to the Senate, where it could be made more particularly useful in giving the whole people of the State a fair representation in that body, and thus contributing more largely to its dignified and conservative character. The system of minority representation has its origin in the very nature of democratic government. When the whole people met in these popular assemblages, as in the Azone at Athens, all parties, both the majority and minority, were present, and openly proclaimed their opinions, submitting them to vote, and acquiescing, as was right and proper, in the will of the majority. But when States became so large and population so numerous that the people themselves could no longer meet in general assembly, they sent their representatives to transact their business for them, when it happened, unfortunately, that the majority, taking advantage of their power and position, excluded the minority, denying them the privilege they had enjoyed, in the days of the purer democracy, of being heard in their councils. The only object of the proportional vote, or minority representation, is to secure to all the people, both of the majority and the minority, their proper weight in the councils of the State. By electing three members from each district a simple mathematical calculation will show that whenever a minority can command a vote equal to one-fourth of the whole number cast they can always elect one candidate, and should their vote reach even to two-fifths of the whole vote the majority can still maintain their power by casting their whole vote for two of the three candidates. In this manner both parties are fairly represented. This certainly is more just than to allow a bare majority, possessing say seven-twelfths of the whole vote, to elect all the candidates and to deprive the remaining five-twelfths of all representation as completely as though they resided beyond the limits of the State. The application of the proportional vote to such counties as elect more than two members of the Lower House, as, for example, Hamilton and Cuyahoga, will be seen to have many obvious advantages. The whole representation of these counties is no longer thrown into the hands of one party which may happen to have a few hundred more votes than the other, but is so equally distributed that the whole people can be fairly heard on the floor of the House. But not only is this system more just and equal, but it accomplishes what justice and right always accomplish when introduced into legislation—very important beneficial results for the whole people. The fact that each political party can always secure just representation in the public councils, and cannot get anything beyond its just proportion of power, takes away many of the motives for that fraud and corruption which have, for years past, disgraced our elective system, and which, it is feared, may ultimately sap the foundation of our free institutions. As the scheme of a self-regulating apportionment in the Constitution of 1850-51 did away effectually with much of the corruption which every ten years crept into the General Assembly, from the anxiety of political parties to secure for themselves and their associates undue power by an unfair districting of the State, so, we feel convinced the introduction of proportional voting in the present Constitution will do much to exclude corruption from our elections, to elevate and purify the character of our people, and exalt the noble State in which we live."

A LITTLE GIRL'S DESCRIPTION.

A little school-girl in Iowa, twelve years of age, has written the following explicit description of the effects of a stroke of lightning: "I must tell you what happened yesterday—our school-house was struck by lightning. There were eleven scholars in it when it was struck, and the teacher was sitting under the chimney. None of us knew anything for five minutes. It struck the chimney, and tore down the siding of the north end and threw it eighty rods, and scattered the bricks all around in a promiscuous manner. It burst the plastering most all off the north end; it burst the window lights, and the damper that was under the stove; it threw it on one of the seats and broke a piece off of it, and it came within six inches of hitting Earnest Welch. It threw the lime all over the house, so that we could not see anything; but we saw the ball of fire right before our eyes. It broke the stove and cracked it in several places; then it went through the floor, under the stove. It broke three boards under the stove out entirely. After the teacher left her chair, the plastering fell down on it and covered it all over; but the best of all is, there were none of us hurt. I wish I could describe it half as bad as it is, but I can't. We were most all scared to death. There is not a bit of the chimney left."

THE WEST VIRGINIA QUARRELS.

The Supreme Court of West Virginia has decided against Gov. Jacob in his contest with the Board of Public Works respecting the appointment of Superintendent of the State Penitentiary. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives a rumor that he intends to resign and appeal to the people. It says: "The Governor would be eligible for re-election for the remainder of the term, and resigning now, an election would have to be held to fill the vacancy. In this way he could, therefore, enable the people of the State to pass judgment on the quarrel as it now stands—to re-elect him if they approve his course, to defeat him if they approve the course of the Legislature. It would make a square fight, and bring the whole difficulty to an issue. We can very well understand that with an assurance that the people approve his course, the Governor would feel encouraged to stay there and fight the plunderers and corruptionists till the people get another chance at this Legislature, but that without some expression of such approval he could not feel that his usefulness in the place, stripped and disarmed at all points as he is by the conspiracy against the treasury, would be sufficient to justify the sacrifice it would require of him to remain under such circumstances."

INSURANCE SUIT.

Referring to a report that Mr. Schuyler, of the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, of this City, has instituted proceedings against the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, to recover the amount due on a five-year endowment policy of $20,000, the Hartford *Courant* says: "After paying into the company some $19,000 in premiums, he is offered at the expiration of his policy the sum of about $12,000, the claim being that the balance is covered by uncanceled notes. This is only one of a multitude of similar cases where the holders of short endowment policies find themselves offered sums greatly less than that paid to the company, although at the time the insurance was made, the agents of the company represented that the premium notes were not to be paid."

A MAINE MAN'S ENCOUNTER.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* gives the following account of the way in which a citizen of that State encountered and slew a bear: "Mr. J. Darling, of Lowell, was coming from the head of Nicatowas Lake, on the 17th inst., in his canoe, having been on a tour to obtain bark for canoe building, and when about two miles below the 'Narrows' he saw a large animal swimming midway between the two shores. Changing his course, he soon came up within hailing distance, and found that the animal was a large black bear. His canoe was loaded with bark, and the waves were running high, which, taken with the fact that one barrel of his gun was loaded with fine shot, and the other with a ball, while the remainder of his ammunition was in the bow of the canoe under the bark, made his chances for securing the bear small. He now saw that a small island lay a little distance off, and thither he turned the course of the beast. When within twenty feet of the island's shore, Mr. Darling fired at him with the barrel loaded with a ball, which took effect in the neck, killing him dead. He had some trouble in getting him on shore, as he weighed nearly 500 pounds. The stomach of the bear being opened, showed that his diet had been strawberries, honey comb, blueberries, ants, grass, and weeds."

A PAPER-STEALING DOG.

Certain newspaper subscribers in Oakland, Cal., have suffered for more than a month past from the mysterious disappearance of their morning journals, and the raids became so regular, general, and successful that positive action in the matter became a necessity. A meeting of the residents in the locality was held, and it was agreed to employ a watchman to arrest the thief. Day after day passed, the papers still disappeared, and the thief remained undiscovered. The watchman claimed that the carrier failed to leave his papers at the doors of his subscribers. The movements of the carrier were then closely shadowed, but this only resulted in proving that the papers were delivered regularly. The idea of being thwarted in the attempt to capture the author of the mischief added to the fury of the subscribers. They finally decided to watch and wait themselves, and it was accordingly agreed that a guard, armed with a Remington rifle, should be appointed for duty each morning. After many tedious hours of investigation and anxiety, early on Tuesday morning a King Charles spaniel was observed to walk [illegible] and remove one of the cherished papers. This action was repeated systematically, house by house, several times before the guards followed their victim to his place of refuge. Near the foot of Washington-street, behind a large pile of rubbish, was found the receptacle sought for. It was here that the dog was seen to plant his journals. The earth around the pile was subsequently turned up, and revealed fully 100 of the stolen papers. Profound astonishment prevailed. 'Toby,' afterward ascertained to be the dog's name, was seized, and his days are numbered. Since his capture papers have been received regularly and peace and contentment reign in the neighborhood."

SENATOR MORTON IN KANSAS.

Senator Morton's response to the serenade given him in Leavenworth, Kansas, on the evening of the 21st inst., is thus reported by the *Commercial*, of that city:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND GENTLEMEN OF LEAVENWORTH: I thank you sincerely for the kind reception you have accorded me. I have come to Leavenworth, for the first time, to visit a relative, and to see this progressive city, of which I have heard so much. I am on my return from Colorado, on a journey of pleasure and health, and I have no political purposes in visiting you. I have looked with extreme pleasure upon your great and growing State. This is my first visit to Kansas, and I cannot but be surprised at the marvels of industry and enterprise I have passed through. There can be no doubt that Kansas will be one of the greatest States of the North-west. I well remember, years ago, before Kansas had been admitted as a State, the hardy character of your population and the sacrifices they made for the cause of liberty. Your progress since then has been marvelous. You have a large and intelligent population, and Kansas holds a controlling voice in the National Council in shaping the political destinies of the country. I am confident in the belief that the future of this country is more promising than that of any country in the world. We have passed through the civil war; its traces are rapidly passing away. We are now a more united people than we have ever been before. The troubles that formerly divided us are being obliterated from our minds. We are now engaged in developing our immense resources, and the useful labor in which we are all engaged will make us one people, and more united as a nation than at any former time. You cannot hold a great people like this, which spreads from ocean to ocean, and reaches from Maine to Mexico, by a paper Constitution. There must be a feeling of nationality, we must realize that we are one people, the citizens of one common country. While the States should preserve their independence, we should not encourage the false doctrine of State sovereignty. Yet States have rights guaranteed to them by the same Constitution which guarantees the powers to the Federal Government. I did not come, fellow-citizens, to make a speech, but could not refuse to address a few words to you, to express my gratification at the kind reception you have accorded me.

ASTHMA IN THE OIL REGIONS.

The Titusville *Herald* says that asthma is of very rare occurrence in the oil regions, and that the cause of such exemption is found in the fact that the atmosphere there is strongly impregnated with the vapors of petroleum, which act almost as a specific for the relief of asthma, and at the same time as a preventive of consumption. It adds: "Let any one who is afflicted with asthma, and feels a particular difficult spell of breathing coming on, go in the vicinity of a producing well, where petroleum vapor hovers in the neighborhood, and he will find great relief, and continued presence in such a neighborhood will be the best means of a permanent cure. We look forward to the time when physicians all over the United States will recommend to their asthmatic patients a journey to the oil regions, and we hope some suitable preparation will be made for their entertainment and diversion. The prospect of an infirmary for such subjects has been seriously discussed by many of our citizens, but has not yet taken definite shape."

REUNION OF THE FILLMORE FAMILY.

A reunion of the Fillmore family was held at the residence of Calvin T. Fillmore, in the township of Scio, Mich., on the 16th inst. Of the family, five are now living and were present, viz.: Olive A. Johnson, aged seventy-five years, living in Scio; Millard Fillmore, aged seventy-three years, residing at Buffalo, N. Y.; Cyrus Fillmore, aged seventy-one years, living at Orland, Ind.; Calvin T. Fillmore, aged sixty-three years, and Julia Harris, aged sixty-one years, recently from California. The ladies are both widows, and all have families. The Ann Arbor *Register* says all were in good health, hale and hearty, and to all appearances bade fair to yet see many years of enjoyment and happiness. Besides the above there were present eight or ten others, and the gathering as a family around the festive board was an occasion of joy and happiness, not wholly unmingled with sad memories.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

At the September election in California, this year, the people of the State at large will elect only a judge of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Belcher, who was appointed by the Governor to take the place of Judge Sprague, deceased, until the next general election. The September election will be a general one, although many have supposed to the contrary, the people through the State having to choose members of the Legislature. A singular oversight is thus exposed by the San Francisco *Bulletin* in this connection: "But for an inexcusable oversight on the part of the Code Commissioners, two State harbor commissioners would be elected in September—one by the people of the State and one by the city and county. In re-enacting the statute relative to harbor commissioners, the code is silent as to the time and manner of their election. Consequently, Messrs. Cunningham and Matthewson, successors of Marks add Rosenfeld, will hold until their successors are chosen, as the Legislature at its next session may provide."

A LONG WAY ROUND.

A lady residing in Andover, Mass., who was visiting in North Andover, a few days ago, thought to make a quick trip to her home, three miles distant, by taking the horse-cars to Lawrence, and going thence by the steam-cars. Her experiment resulted in a journey of over sixty miles, occupying fifteen hours. How it was done is thus told by the Lawrence *American*: "She missed the 5:30 train, and arriving at the south side stepped on the 6:45 train, express, and almost before she had collected her thoughts the train dashed through Andover station with lightning rapidity. The conductor was consulted, but the train could not be stopped. The lady concluded to stop over night with a friend at Stoneham, but on imparting the information to the conductor, she learned that the train did not stop at Stoneham, but the conductor said he would carry her into Boston, and give her a ticket out to Stoneham by the late train, which he did, and the lady at the appointed hour stepped upon the cars, and was comfortably seated, when the conductor came along and informed her that the train was going to Medford, and in answer to her inquiries she found that the only way to reach her friend in Stoneham was to secure a team in Medford and drive across to Stoneham. However, she decided to remain at a hotel in Medford that night, which she did, and taking a fresh start in the morning, returned to Boston, took the 7 o'clock train out, and reached her anxious friends soon after 8 o'clock.

LUMBER ON THE UPPER HUDSON.

The season for the lumber interests of Northern New-York is represented to have been thus far unfavorable. The Albany *Argus* of Friday says: "At Glenn's Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward, where an immense quantity of lumber is turned out every year, the amount of this year falls, as yet, far below the average. Richards' great mills, at Sandy Hill, have hardly run half the time. There has been great difficulty in getting the logs down from the northern booms. Last week the sluices at the dam, at the outlet of Indian Lake, were opened, floating down a good burcher of logs, but they have been mostly consumed. In spite of the volume of water from Indian Lake, and the heavy rains, the river is again falling. Prospects will not materially brighten till the Fall rains, which cannot be depended upon till nearly the 1st of October. At the best, the season will be a hard one for lumber-men there. The necessity of preserving our northern forests, if we would retain the Hudson, is becoming more apparent each year. In order to get their logs to the mills, lumber-men are discussing another question—namely, the expediency of deepening the channel of the river. The mills at Fort Edward experience so much difficulty in getting their logs down that they are experimenting in the matter, and are at present engaged in blasting in the bed of the river at Sandy Hill—through what is known as the 'rifts'—between the dam and Baker Falls. It is their intention to secure a channel fifteen feet wide and twelve feet deep. Such a channel will, in dry weather, carry nearly all the water of the river at this point. It will be, however, of inestimable advantage to all who float logs down the river from this point."

THE MURDERED ENGINEER.

Of Jack Rafferty, who was murdered by the masked railway robbers in Iowa, the Des Moines *Register* thus speaks: "'Shot dead on his engine' were the cruel words, and then, a little later, the noble character of the man was revealed in the statement that he had seen the danger ahead and was about to apply the air-brakes and save the lives of his passengers, when he fell by the assassin's bullet. True to the death, he heeded not the peril to himself, but stood at his post and died there. Not many Des Moines travelers but have known and esteemed him. Genial, hearty, brave, and skillful, his presence in the cab has been a prophecy of safety. Jack Rafferty was about thirty-five years of age, and had been with the Rock Island Company five years. He leaves a wife and three children, to whom last night came the fearful midnight to tell of murder. God help them in the bitterness of their anguish. There remains to them but the memory that the husband and father died at his post—a hero in life, a martyr in death."

THE WITNESSES IN THE STOKES CASE.

Judge Pratt, sitting in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted writs of habeas corpus, returnable to-day, for the production of the two Hart boys and Redmond, witnesses in the Stokes case, now confined in the House of Detention. It is intended to apply for their discharge, and thus test the question as to whether witnesses can be detained in custody after the first trial.

THE COST OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CONTRACTS IN PROGRESS.

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SPENT ANNUALLY—SEVEN THOUSAND MEN EMPLOYED—ESTIMATES REDUCED.

Controller Green has addressed to the Mayor the following communication on the subject of the cost of various public improvements, which was presented in substance to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its meeting on the 23d inst.:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 23, 1873.

To Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor, &c.:

SIR: It has been repeatedly and industriously stated that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has, to a considerable extent, reduced the appropriations necessary for the prosecution of the public improvements of the City. It is, perhaps, desirable that the action of this board in the matter should be understood. The fact is that the reductions in the appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the Public Works Department were almost entirely of that class where an excess of clerks and salaries paid out of taxes was found to exist. The whole reductions are but $290,000 on a total estimate asked by the Department of Public Works of $1,669,500. More than one-half of the reduction was items such as gas, salaries, &c., in which no mechanics or laborers were employed by the City. These reductions from the estimate of $1,669,500 of the Department of Public Works are from expenditures of money received from taxation. They do not touch the millions that are expended by that department from the proceeds of bonds.

Further to show the present true condition of these public works, I transmit to you a statement of contracts for street improvements now being executed in this City, with greater or less rapidity, which shows approximately the cost of each work, the amount which has already been paid on it, and the estimated amount remaining to be paid to complete it. The following is a summary of this statement, showing the various classes of expenditures under their respective heads, viz.:

	Estimated cost.	Amount paid.	Estimated am't to be paid to complete the work.
Contracts for paving	$321,000	$76,743 90	$244,256 10
Contracts for sewers	1,166,500	503,382 47	663,117 53
Contracts for underground drains	166,200	94,612 30	71,587 50
Contracts for regulating, grading, &c.	2,572,800	1,171,294 90	1,401,505 10
Special contracts	45,000	14,176 40	30,823 60
Total	$4,271,500	$1,860,209 97	$2,411,290 03

These works now employ under contractors probably not less than 5,000 men. I also send a statement showing the number of men employed directly by the Department of Public Works, as shown by the pay-rolls, and the estimated monthly expenditures for their wages on the Boulevard, Tenth-avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and kindred street improvements; on the alterations of the, (big pipes,) and in laying, Croton mains, all of which are prosecuted by days' work; in the renewal of water-pipes, &c.; maintenance of aqueduct, &c.; repairing of stone pavements. All of these works are under charge of the Department of Public Works, and now employ directly more than 2,600 men by days' work. The same statement also shows the number of men employed, and the estimated monthly expenditures for labor in the Department of Docks, and by the Department of Public Parks, but does not include men employed in the construction of the bridge over the East River. This statement also shows the monthly cost to the City of sinking the Fourth-avenue track, at about $85,000, and that the number of men employed is not far from 2,100.

Thus it appears that there is now being paid out for City works at the rate of at least $7,000,000 per annum, and there are not far from 7,000 men employed thereon.

The manner of the prosecution of these works, directly performed by the Department of Public Works, has become the occasion of universal comment in the neighborhood where they are carried on. It is proper that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, when called upon to issue bonds for these works, should understand that they are costing very much more than they should.

I desire to call your attention, also, to the practice of executing work by special contracts made without public competition, which is carried on unnecessarily to a large extent by the Department of Public Works. These works should be let to the lowest responsible bidder by public letting, and not by contracts privately made.

It will be seen from the above statement that the amount of moneys called for by the Department of Public Works alone, on these minor undertakings, is at the rate of over five millions per annum.

The rolls of inspectors of regulating and grading streets comprise thirty-six inspectors at a rate of $30,000 per annum. Three competent men are entirely adequate to do this work, and I have not failed to suggest to the Commissioner of Public Works the propriety of diminishing this roll, and of effecting a saving of about $25,000 per annum. The clerical and engineering force on various of these works is also believed to be largely in excess of the necessities of the work.

I have repeatedly stated to you, and I again reiterate it, that the Assessment laws are very loose and complicated. Speculating lawyers are taking advantage of this condition of the law to vacate assessments, and throw the burden of them on the City at large, unequally and unjustly. Those interested in this class of business, are represented at Albany, and with the aid of certain members of the Legislature, prevent the necessary revision of the Assessment laws.

It is not too much to say that the Treasury will be the loser, by these means, to the extent of millions of dollars, and the tax-payers will have to foot the bills.

It will be seen that the Finance Department is called on to provide a very large amount of moneys for the prosecution of these works. These moneys ought to be so expended as to produce adequate returns. I present these suggestions for the consideration of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN Controller.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS IN PROGRESS.

	Estimated Cost.	Amount Paid.	Estimated Amount to be Paid upon Completion of Work.
Paving.			
125th-st., Har. to N. R.	$160,000	$38,603 85	$121,396 15
9th-av., 34th to 45th sts.	55,000	13,987 37	41,012 63
37th-st., 7th-av. to N. R.	28,000	16,703 64	11,296 36
60th-st., 1st-av. to 3d-av.	11,000	....	11,000 00
48th-st., 9th-av. to 10th-av.	7,000	4,660 24	2,339 76
53d-st., 8th-av. to 10th-av.	13,000	....	13,000 00
53d-st., 4th-av. to 6th-av.	8,000	2,788 80	5,211 20
83d-st., 3d-av. to 5th-av.	16,000	....	16,000 00
52d-st., 2d-st. to E. R.	11,000	....	11,000 00
57th-st., 2d-st. to Lexington-av.	12,000	....	12,000 00
Sewers.			
17th-st., (outlet) from Hudson R. to and through 11th-av.	$200,500	$122,958 55	$77,541 45
80th-st., (outlet,) Hudson River to road	63,000	47,539 02	15,460 98
89th-st., (outlet,) East River to 2d-av., &c.	110,000	91,745 88	18,254 12
96th-st., (outlet,) 10th-av. to Hudson River	35,000	30,485 44	4,514 56
108th-st., (outlet,) Hudson River to Boulevard	60,000	....	60,000 00
110th-st., (outlet,) Harlem R. to 2d-av., &c.	510,000	164,492 00	345,508 00
44th-st., 2d to 3d-av.	8,000	6,289 36	1,710 64
51st-st., 6th to 7th-av.	8,000	6,465 08	1,534 92
67th-st., 9th to 10th-av.	6,500	2,745 40	3,754 60
110th-st., 5th to 8th-av.	25,000	....	25,000 00
Manhattan-st., 12th-av. to, &c.	120,000	16,775 30	103,224 70
11th-av., 52d to 54th-st.	3,700	2,361 49	1,338 51
11th-av., 50th to 51st-st.	8,500	3,815 14	4,684 86
Av. A, 59th to 61st-st.	8,300	7,709 81	590 19
Underground Drains.			
Bet. 62d and 68th-st. and 8th and 9th avs.	9,200	6,022 81	3,177 19
Bet. 73d and 81st-st. and 1st and 5th avs.	37,000	24,607 61	12,392 39
Bet. 74th and 92d-st. and 8th and 10th avs.	45,000	42,484 22	2,515 78
Bet. 77th and 88th-st. and 9th-av., &c.	40,000	13,884 49	26,115 51
Bet. 96th and 111th-st. and 10th and 11th av.	35,000	7,613 17	27,386 83
Regulating, Grading, Curb, Gutter, and Flagging.			
40th-st., bet. 1st and 2d avs.	$30,000	$16,901 05	$13,098 95
60th-st., bet. 10th-av. and Hud. R.	23,000	13,082 43	9,917 57
66th-st., bet. Broadway and 8th-av.	35,000	1,859 53	33,140 47
67th-st., bet. 8th-av. and Hud. R.	63,000	34,788 74	28,211 26
67th-st., bet. 3d and 4th avs.	7,300	....	7,300 00
68th-st., bet. 8th-av. and Hud. R.	53,000	33,258 75	19,741 25
[illegible]th-st., bet. Boulevard and Hud. R.	18,000	10,209 [illegible]	[illegible] 50
71st-st., bet. [illegible]-av. and H. R.	26,000	5,453 00	[illegible] 00
73d-st., bet. 8th-av. and Hud. R.	54,000	35,037 50	[illegible] 50
75th-st., bet. 8th and 10th avs.	57,000	23,245 24	33,754 76
75th-st., bet. 5th-av. and East River	120,000	85,397 03	34,602 97
76th-st., bet. 5th-av. and East River	75,000	37,224 60	37,775 40
77th-st., bet. 1st-av. and East River	12,000	3,670 80	8,329 20
77th-st., bet. 9th-av. and Boulevard	42,000	18,396 00	23,604 00
79th-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs.	33,000	3,459 40	29,540 60
81st-st., bet. 2d-av. and East River	18,000	2,688 00	15,312 00
82d-st., bet. 8th-av. and Boulevard	85,000	8,079 75	76,920 25
84th-st., bet. Boulevard and River Drive	33,000	5,390 00	27,610 00
86th-st., bet. 8th-av. and River Drive	68,000	43,500 62	24,499 38
96th-st., bet. 5th and 2d avs.	86,000	22,389 50	63,610 50
99th-st., bet. 8th and 11th avs.	33,000	6,623 84	26,376 16
100th-st., bet. 8th-av. and Boulevard	18,000	......	18,000 00
104th-st., bet. 5th-av. and Harlem River	56,000	....	56,000 00
105th-st., bet. 3d-av. and Harlem River	38,000	22,918 49	15,081 51
104th, 105th, and 106th sts., bet. 8th-av. and Boulevard	85,000	50,811 60	34,188 40
109th-st., bet. 3d-av. and Harlem River	8,500	2,590 52	5,909 48
119th-st., bet. 4th-av. and 8th-av.	48,000	21,885 50	26,114 50
120th-st., bet. 3d-av. and 6th-av.	20,000	17,266 20	2,733 80
127th-st. from 6th to 8th-av.	8,500	5,064 34	3,435 66
128th-st., from 6th to 8th-av.	8,500	....	8,500 00
133d-st., from 10th-av. to Hudson River	21,000	....	21,000 00
135th-st., from 8th-av. to Harlem River	120,000	87,695 30	32,304 70
138th-st., from Boulevard to Hudson River	23,000	3,595 20	19,404 80
145th-st., from 7th-av. to Boulevard	69,000	43,456 00	25,544 00
1st-av., from 92d to 109th-st.	25,000	......	25,000 00
Lexington-av., from 66th to 96th-st.	80,000	32,410 00	47,590 00
Madison-av., from 36th to 99th-st.	75,000	11,565 90	63,434 10
Madison-av., from 105th to 120th-st.	170,000	97,574 61	72,425 39
New-av., East and West 120th to 124-st.	30,000	27,036 87	2,963 13
5th-av., from 86th-st. to Mt. Morris sq.	75,000	56,105 50	18,894 50
8th-av., from 59th-st. to 77th-st.	75,000	24,212 04	50,787 96
8th-av., from 81st-st. to 100th-st.	173,000	86,171 57	86,828 43
8th-av., from 100th-st. to 122d-st.	275,000	93,611 97	181,388 03
9th-av., from 86th-st. to 110th-st.	100,000	75,775 01	24,224 99

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.

	Estimated Cost.	Amount Paid.
84th-st., from 8th to 10th-avs.	$45,000	
85th-st., from 8th to 9th-avs.		$5,581 40
87th-st., from 8th to 10th-avs.		7,252 00
88th-st., from 8th to 10th-avs.		1,337 00
116th-st., from 7th to 8th-avs.		
117th-st., from 7th to 8th-avs.		
118th-st., from 7th to 8th-avs.		
120th-st., from 7th to 8th-avs.		
121st-st., from 7th to 8th-avs.		

ESTIMATED MONTHLY EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR ON ACCOUNT OF THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC WORKS.

Name of Work.	No. of Men.	Amount.
The Boulevard and kindred works, including 72 feet Tilford pavement	1,403	$70,000
Alterations of aqueduct, Ninety-third to One Hundred and Thirteenth-street	331	18,000
Laying Croton water mains	565	30,000
Renewal of water-pipes, &c.	52	3,000
Care and maintenance of aqueduct and repairs	148	8,000
Repairing stone pavements	149	8,000
Improving water-front, (Department Docks)	258	13,500
Improvement of public parks	575	31,000
Fourth-avenue improvement	2,100	85,000
Total	5,572	$266,500

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

At a late hour on Thursday night, John Dowling, aged thirty-two, of No. 236 West Thirty-second-street, quarreled with James McKinney, in a drinking place, at No. 242 West Thirty-third-street, and during the fracas Dowling was stabbed in the face by McKinney, and slightly wounded. He was attended by Dr. Felter and left for home. McKinney was locked up. John Gallagher, aged four years, of No. 153 Leonard-street, fell from a wagon in front of his residence, and was severely injured. Thomas McFadden, aged twenty-five, of No. 418 East Tenth-street, fell from his truck yesterday, at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, and sustained severe injuries. Cornelius Callahan, aged fifty, of No. 226 East Twenty-sixth-street, and Wellington Germond, aged forty-eight, of No. 431 Lexington-avenue, were knocked down and severely injured by a runaway horse attached to a light wagon, at Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. Hezekiah Springer, aged twenty-eight, of No. 188 Broome-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday, by swallowing a quantity of laudanum, but did not take enough of the poison to destroy life. Dennis Sullivan, aged twenty-seven, of No. 229 West Twenty-seventh-street, was struck on the head with a tumbler by his wife, during a quarrel at their residence yesterday morning, and received a slight scalp wound. Thomas Murray, aged twenty-three, a fireman on the steam-ship Canada, at Pier No. 44 North River, while intoxicated, fell on the deck of the ship and cut his head severely. Joseph Briggs, aged thirty, of No. 344 West Forty-first-street, fell from the roof of his residence, and fractured his thigh. He was cared for at St. Luke's Hospital.

THE ITALIAN SLAVES.

The news of the recent arrest and commitment of the Italian padrone, Glione, in New-Haven, Conn., has caused the Italian residents in this City to make renewed exertions to abolish the traffic entirely. Within the last two days several meetings have been held, and a plan of operations decided upon. That the matter may be conducted in a thoroughly legal manner, the services of Mr. John N. Lewis, of No. 20 Nassau-street, have been secured. A reporter of THE TIMES waited upon Mr. Lewis yesterday to ascertain, if possible, what it was proposed to do. Counsel informed him that his services had been secured by some of the more prominent Italian residents of the City, and as the matter of the traffic had been fully explained to him, he had undertaken the case, confident of success. He thought there was sufficient law now in existence under which the padroni might be called to account, but he declined to point out the special enactments under which action would be taken, or to give any outline of his plan of action. He stated, however, that the matter would be brought before the courts in a few days. It has also been ascertained that the padroni have taken the alarm, and many of them are deserting their old quarters in Crosby and Baxter streets. Upon this point, however, Mr. Lewis stated there would be no trouble, as they could be arrested as well in any other city as here. He also stated that a large amount of testimony had already been taken, and that the case would soon be in a condition to proceed.

IRRESPONSIBLE MILITARY PARADES.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Commissioner Duryee, were adopted:

Whereas, Unauthorized and irresponsible armed bodies of men, accustomed to drill and often acting under command of desperate leaders, are a perpetual menace to the legal authorities, and it is not compatible with public safety in a City filled with a powerful dangerous class and subject to sudden excitement to allow armed organizations to meet, drill, and attain the discipline of regular troops, unless they are organized under and by virtue of law and subject to proper and responsible command; therefore,

Resolved, That all parades of such organizations be prohibited.

Resolved, That this board will not grant a permit to any organized body of men with arms to parade in the streets of this City, except the organizations excepted by chapter 590 of the laws of 1872, and other legally organized military bodies from other States.

This action of the board was taken in view of the serious conflict which occurred on Wednesday night at Lion Park between the police and a military organization known as the Knights of Columbia, and also to prevent the disorder which generally accompanies the parade of "target" companies during the Autumn months.

BROOKLYN CITY CONTRACTS.

The Conference Committee of the Brooklyn City Departments yesterday awarded the contract for building a sewer in the Twenty-fifth Ward to York & Mulvey, for $69,140; and to the same firm for building a sewer to run into Marcy-avenue main for $32,269. J. H. Whitney received the contract to build the Greenpoint sewer to run into Newtown Creek, at $36,403. B. S. Lynch obtained that for the Front-street sewer at $1,179 50, and to E. L. Boyle was awarded the contract for the Division-avenue sewer at $900. Henry Kemp obtained the contract for laying sidewalks on Greenpoint-avenue at $3 80 per running foot, and to James Sutton was awarded the stationery contract to supply the city offices. John W. Flaherty received the contract for building a dock at the foot of North Sixth-street at $8,790.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

A meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners was held yesterday at No. 2 Exchange-court, President Steers in the chair. The contract for building the bulk-head and pier for the new boarding station at Clifton, Staten Island, for vessels from non-infected ports, was awarded to J. G. Brown, he being the lowest of the fifteen bidders. The bids ranged all the way from $10,500 to $24,000. The work is to be commenced at once, and be completed within ninety days. [illegible] work in connection with quarantine improvements, voted by the Legislature last Winter, will be advertised in due time, in order that the State may have the benefit of competition among contractors. The present is an unusually dull season, and the number of applicants for building public works is very large. The yellow fever at Quarantine is being kept from spreading or giving any cause for apprehension through the rigid quarantine regulations of the health officers.

GENERAL NOTES.

They have managed to squeeze 420 school districts into Rhode Island.

Elihu Burritt has contrived a new seal for the City of New-Britain, Conn.

There are 38,588 pupils in the Boston public schools. They have 1,001 teachers.

Hon. John Hickman is again seriously ill at his home in West Chester, Penn.

Gen. Butler is to deliver an address at the New-England Agricultural Society's Fair in Boston in September.

They accuse the Mayor of Rock Island, Ill., who, by the way, is the richest man in the city, of refusing to pay his taxes.

The Oregon Republican Committee will hold a meeting in Eugene City, Aug. 7, to arrange for the special election of Congressman.

A woman in Haverhill, Mass., poured kerosene oil upon a cow that was trespassing upon her premises, and then set her on fire.

Judge Devins, of Massachusetts, expresses regret that his name should be used in connection with the nomination for Governor. He is satisfied with his present position.

A charge of $300 has been made for the use of two four-wheeled wagons in the Fourth of July procession in San Francisco. The dress of the Goddess of Liberty cost $150.

A Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* does not hesitate to say that Kate Stoddard, "no doubt, is descended from several of the Mayflower Pilgrims."

A Virginian writes to a Richmond paper that he is opposed to the election of an unmarried man for Governor, and that he would not vote for his own brother were he a bachelor.

The driver of a Boston fire-engine lost his watch while hastening to a fire the other morning, and it was found and returned to him uninjured the next morning by a milkman.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* says that it cost $35 20 to send the quarterly returns of the Augusta pension agent to Washington by mail, under the new law. By express it would have cost $3.

A railway-station agent down East ran away, recently, with some of the funds, and an examination has shown that a mistake he had made in his accounts covered the amount he carried away.

Col. C. M. Winkler has expressed a willingness to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Texas, if it is offered him. He is now Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

An Indiana man, who shot another, and afterward repented, wrote to his victim that if he would only get well he would give him $10,000. The wounded person expressed a willingness to get well at any price.

An old lady in Kinderhook Village, who has been nearly blind for twenty years, has lately recovered her sight completely, and can now thread her needle or read her Bible as easily as she could when only thirty years old.

Rev. Mr. McLaven, who has just preached his farewell sermon in Ottawa, said that during the three years he had been there he had preached 350 sermons on Sundays, besides week-day exhortations and addresses.

The Houston (Texas) *Mercury* expresses the opinion that it is necessary for the better security of our borders that we should possess a slice of Mexican soil, and that the people are ripe for any move that tends toward its acquisition.

Texas papers are now suggesting that that battle in which 200 Mexicans were reported killed and wounded, may have been fought by Col. Morrow, who has been for some time on a scout on the head waters of the Brazos.

Ex-State Senator Mat. Gaines, of Texas, has been sent to the penitentiary for one year for bigamy. It is a hard blow to the Democrats, for Mat. has been their most useful agent in making discord among the colored men of his district.

A San Francisco man, who was so badly injured by a pile of lumber falling upon him that he was compelled to amputate a leg, has sued the owners of the lumber for $50,000 damages. At this distance, it seems a pretty high price for a leg.

A Maine girl who was awakened the other night by the flash of a lantern in her room, jumped out of bed and discovered a burglar creeping on all fours through the hall. She screamed and threw a bed-wrench at him, and he scampered down stairs and out of doors.

A little Reading, Penn., boy, nine years old, whose mother had refused to take him with her in the cars on a day's visit to a friend living seventeen miles distant, set out and walked the entire distance, accomplishing the jaunt in seven hours. Pluck, or willfulness?

Those Texas papers are rapidly working themselves up to white heat. The Galveston *News* starts at the report that Gen. Escobedo is approaching the border, and says that should "this malicious fool venture to cross his ragamuffins into our territory, he might discover the difference between a white man and a lop-eared Indian mongrel."

An Indianapolis man, who has a passion for new hats, was persuaded by a dealer the other day into buying five high-priced articles of head-wear one after the other. They were sent to his house in separate boxes, and a few days after he found that his wife had traded off every one of them for "Bohemian" ware.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* (anti-Mormon) says: "We know that the great bulk of this extraordinary community are as honest and as industrious a people as are to be found in the world, and will one day, by proper education and treatment, rid themselves of all objectionable religious features, take on a new phase, and become citizens of the United States in 'spirit and in truth.'"

A machinist died lately at the age of fifty-four, in Rhode Island, who had been unable to do any work for twelve years, and who had never received over $1 50 per day for wages, and yet he left a snug little fortune of $15,000, all from his own earnings. He was not penurious, was married, had one child, and educated her, lived comfortably, and dressed neatly. He merely saved small sums, beginning with $200 when he became of age, and added the interest of his deposits to the principal.

Complaints are made all over Kentucky that the farming lands of the State are declining in value. In many places the decline has been thirty or forty per cent. since the war. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "There is a remedy for all this. It is to develop the State. We need more men and new men. We want men free from the bias of old prejudices and unstained by the slough in worn-out ruts—men who mean work and want to work." Perhaps a change in politics might be effectual in bringing these new men.

A wise man in the East, that is in Springfield, Mass., says that if you wish to determine whether your watch keeps correct time or not you should select any given star from the corner of a window-sash, or through any small hole, and note the precise instant at which the star disappears behind a chimney, or other stationary object within a short distance. If from the same stand-point the same star disappears earlier by three minutes and fifty-six seconds the next night, and by seven minutes and fifty-two seconds the third night, the watch is right to the half of a second.

ERIE STOCK.

Erie became lively again yesterday, advancing to 63, with one per cent. per day charged for its use. Jay Gould, it is said, is the party short to the largest extent. About 6,000 shares of Erie were bought in under the rule at the Stock Exchange, owing to the failure of various parties to make their deliveries. The excitement in regard to the corner was not so intense as on Saturday and Monday, when it was first formed.

CORONER'S CASES.

In the case of Paul Schmidt, a German laborer forty-five years old, fatally injured by a coal-car falling on him in the yard at the foot of East Thirteenth-street, Coroner Kessler was yesterday notified to hold an inquest, Schmidt having died in Bellevue Hospital. An inquest was begun yesterday by Coroner Kessler, in the case of the unknown woman and boy who were found drowned and tied together with a shawl at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River. Hugh McCullogh, a letter-carrier, swore that he saw the woman and boy sitting on the string-piece on the evening in question. The inquest was adjourned in order to procure more testimony.

THE PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

PAPERS UPON THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE HIGHER SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EASTON, Thursday, July 24, 1873.

The convention, upon reassembling last evening, resolved itself into a pedagogical section, to hear and discuss some papers which had a special bearing upon the course of instruction to be pursued in the higher schools and colleges. The papers read awakened a more general interest and gave rise to a freer discussion than at any previous session.

Prof. Shutz, of Columbian College, Washington, D. C., read the first paper of the evening, entitled, "On the More Extensive Study of the English Language and Literature in our Colleges." He stated that twenty years ago not seven graduates of American colleges could read Chaucer with any degree of satisfaction. He urged that the study of Anglo-Saxon should be required in all our colleges, as it lies at the foundation of all thorough knowledge of English. He would have the study of it commenced in Junior year, while a part of Senior year should be given to later English literature. Dr. Crosby, in commenting upon this paper, spoke of the difficulty of finding room for this study, owing to the encroaching demands of natural science upon our college courses.

Prof. March followed with a paper on "The Study of Comparative Philology in our Colleges." In Freshman year he would begin with phonology, the scientific pronunciation of language. French and German should be taught in the same way, requiring the student to give the corresponding Latin words for the French and German. In Junior year Anglo-Saxon should be taken up, and sufficient time devoted to it to enable the student to read Saxon prose readily. Such studies would pave the way for a much more thorough acquaintance with English authors.

The Professor replied to Dr. Crosby by saying that time necessary for these studies should be taken from that which is now devoted to Greek and Latin, and he believed that a better acquaintance with those languages would result from this change. Prof. Joynes, of Washington, D. C., expressed the opinion that a serious mistake had been made in treating the English language on the system of classical grammar. He drew out at some length the point that a study of English throws a reflex light upon the classical languages. He advocated the extension of the elective system in the course of collegiate study. Dr. Crosby expressed a strong disapproval of the elective system for boys, as were most of the students who entered our colleges. Prof. Goodwin spoke of the success of the elective system at Cambridge, where there are more studying Greek now than under the old system. After some remarks by Profs. Bultz and Comfort, Prof. March explained at some length his views upon the study of English grammar in our schools. He believed that success was to be gained by proper methods of teaching—by reducing memorizing to a minimum, and calling into exercise the senses, the imagination, and the reason. He still further insisted that the object of the study of the English language should not be to learn to speak and write correctly, but to gain a scientific knowledge of the subject.

The morning session was resumed at 9 o'clock. After the presentation of several reports from committees, Dr. Crosby moved that those who spoke upon papers during the day should be limited to five minutes. A letter from Prof. J. W. Clemm, of Geissen, to Prof. Whitney, of New-Haven, was read by Dr. Trumbull, in respect to the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the professorship of Prof. Curtius. Referred to the Executive Committee. Prof. Stengel read a paper entitled "A History of Latin Pronunciation." It was his opinion that Italian has the strongest claim to be the true representative of the true Latin pronunciation. Most of the paper was occupied with explaining the changes through which the letters c, g, j, and s had passed. Prof. S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania, followed with a paper on "Latin Pronunciation as Presented in Several Recent Grammars." The merits and demerits of the grammars of Roby and Bartholomew were canvassed with a great deal of learning, and some very nice discriminations were made in respect to vowel and consonantal pronunciation. A lively discussion followed these papers, in the course of which a number of the members of the association gave expression to their views.

Prof. F. P. Brewer, of Chapel Hill, N. C., read a paper on "The Phenomena Exhibited in the Acquisition of a Double Tongue." Most of the illustrations were furnished by cases occurring under his own observation, in the neighborhood of Athens, where he has resided during the last two years. Prof. Joynes expressed the opinion that there should be but one mother tongue; that children will learn neither of two languages so well as they will learn one.

Prof. March presented a paper which he copiously illustrated upon the blackboard, entitled: "A Discussion of Grimm's Law." The design of the paper was to vindicate the phonetic law, which has been called the greatest discovery in modern philology, against an attack by Mr. Sweet, the editor of one of the latest volumes of the early English texts.

On the reassembling of the association in the afternoon, the committee appointed to nominate officers presented the following list: For President, Prof. F. A. March, Easton, Penn.; Vice Presidents, Hon. J. H. Trumbull, Hartford, Conn., and Prof. T. W. Allen, University of Wisconsin; Secretary and Curator, Prof. Sam'l Hart, Trinity College, Hartford; Treasurer, Prof. A. Harkness, Brown University. Several additional members were also added to the Executive Committee. It was agreed to accept the report of Committee on Place of Meeting, and to meet next year on the 14th of July at Hartford, Conn. The subject of establishing a journal of philology was discussed, but without any definite result, and it was referred. Several papers were read by members, as follows: By Dr. Trumbull, "An abstract of a paper suggested by Dr. Morton's paper on Asphasia;" by Rev. Mr. Anderson, some extracts from a letter of Horatio Hale, of Canada, author of volume VII. of Wilkes' Exploring Expedition. It contained some information respecting the Wyandotte Indians.

Prof. Brewer was asked to give some account of recent excavations in the vicinity of Athens, which he illustrated by means of the blackboard. Prof. Goodwin followed, with a paper on "Two Passages in Demosthenes." The last paper was by Prof. Comfort, on "The Specific Use of some English Words." A resolution of thanks was offered to the officers of Lafayette College and to the citizens of Easton, for their generous entertainment, and to the officers of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, for the proffer of an excursion up the Lehigh Valley, after which the association adjourned.

While no special subject has absorbed the attention of the Convention, several subjects have been very ably presented and discussed, and this fifth annual meeting of the association has revealed a growing interest in the prosecution of philological studies.

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THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

The Ohio Republican State Committee held a meeting in Columbus on the 23d inst., the candidates for State offices, and representatives of several leading Republican journals being present. After a full discussion a satisfactory plan for conducting the canvass was adopted, and it was decided to open the campaign at Athens, Athens County, on the 23d of October, with Senator Morton, of Indiana, and Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, as the speakers. It is likely that various other meetings will be held in different parts of the State the same day. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The meeting was of a most satisfactory and cheering character, and there was a general expression of sentiment that the principles and record of the great Republican Party are dear as ever to the people of Ohio, and that they will, in October next, as heretofore, rally to their indorsement at the polls. Judging from the spirit of the committee, I should say that the Republicans are not going to make a 'little fight' this Fall, but will charge the old enemy, no matter what shape he may assume, with all the energy and vigor of past campaigns."

NEW HOTEL AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that a large new hotel is shortly to be erected at Niagara Falls, or rather at Clifton, on the Canada side, commanding a full view of the great cataract. The location will be some distance above the Clifton House, at a point almost directly opposite the American Falls. The structure is to be erected at a cost of about $500,000, and will possess all the latest improvements and innovations, with large towers, considerably higher than the Suspension Bridge elevator, thus giving unsurpassed facilities for perfect views of Niagara and its scenery. This new enterprise is in the hands of a stock company, and it is understood that the Canada Southern Railway Company is largely interested. Active building operations will be commenced very shortly.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1500 Western Union. 91½
200 do.......b3. 91⅝
400 do........c. 91⅝
100 do.......... 91½
100 do.......... 91⅜
100 do.......... 91½
100 do........s3. 91⅝
100 do.......b3. 91½
2500 do.......... 91½
1900 do.......... 91⅝
100 do.........c. 91⅝
100 do.......... 91½
300 St. Paul.......... 52⅝
100 do.........s3. 52⅝
100 Pacific Mail..... 38⅛
300 do.......... 38⅜
300 do.......... 38¼
200 do.......... 38
200 do.........s3. 37⅞
300 do.......... 37⅞
400 do.......... 37¾
300 do.......... 37⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H. b10.. 104⅜
100 do.......... 104⅜
100 do.........s3. 104¼
100 do.........b3. 104¼
100 Boston, H. & E. 2⅞
500 C., C. & I. C. 32¼
500 Lake Shore...... 93⅞
600 do.......... 93¾
100 do........s3. 93¾
200 Erie Railway.... 61⅞
3000 do.......... 62
200 do.......... 61⅞
200 do.......... 62⅛
200 Union Pacific..... 28¼
100 do.......... 28⅜
200 do.......... 28¼
400 North-western..... 70½
100 do.........c. 70¼
100 do.......... 70¼
100 do........b3. 70¼
100 Tol. & Wab..... 72
100 do.......... 71⅞
100 do.......... 71¾
100 Rock Island..... 110¾
100 do.......... 110¾
100 do.......... 110½
100 do.......... 110⅜
100 Ohio & Miss..... 39¾
200 do........b3. 39⅞
200 do.........c. 39⅞
300 do.........c. 39¾
300 do.......... 39¾
100 do........s3. 39⅝
300 do.......... 39⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 coup., '65, n.....b3. 118
25,000 U. S. 5-20 coup., '65, n..... 118
$1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 reg.......... 115

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, n... 81
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 81
5,000 S. C. 6s, n. January & July. 14½
1,000 Missouri 6s... 93⅝
2,000 do.......... 93⅝
2,000 Ark. 6s, F. A... 38
20,000 N.Y.&F.B.R. 104⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87 92¾
2,000 Cent. P. G. B... 100⅜
4,000 C., B. & Q. 8s. 110
7,000 Un. P. 1st M.. 82
500 L. S. Div. B... 95½
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st St. L. Div... 93
2,000 C. P. & Ash., n... 98½
2,000 C. & P. Tol. 1st. 96
1,000 C. & P. 1st M... 85¼
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st 98½
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 83¼
1,000 do.......... 86⅞
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d.. 73
2,000 Mil. & St. Paul, Iowa Div..... 92
1,000 N.Y.&N.H. 6s. 101
1,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 33½
7,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 79½
1,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st 88
10 Cent. Nat. Bank. 91½
5 do.......... 91
1100 Pac. M. S. S. b. c. 38½
200 do.......... 38¼
200 do.......... 38⅜
300 do.......... 38⅜
400 do.......... 38½
100 do.......... 38⅜
300 do.......... 38⅜
700 do........b3. 38⅜
1200 do.......... 38⅜
100 do.......... 38¾
400 do........b3. 38⅛
200 do.......... 38¼
100 do.......... 38⅞
100 do.......... 38⅜
200 do.......... 38½
300 do.......... 38⅜
100 do........s3. 38⅝
600 do.......... 38⅜
100 do.......... 38¼
100 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 91⅜
300 do.......... 91½
100 do.........c. 91½
300 do.......... 91⅝
300 do.........c. 91⅝
200 do........b3. 91⅝
200 do.......... 91½
100 do.......... 91⅜
1000 do.......... 91⅜
700 do.......... 91⅛
100 do.......... 91¾
300 do........b3. 91⅝
300 do........s3. 91⅝
100 do........s3. 91¼
1000 do........b3. 91½
1200 do.......... 91½
100 do.........c. 91⅝
200 do........b3. 91⅝
100 do........s3. 91⅝
100 do.......... 91⅝
5000 Can. So. 1st M... 89¼
15 New-York Gas... 146
200 Harlem........b3. 130
400 do....b. c. b3. 129⅜
200 do.......... 129⅝
50 U. S. Express.b. c. 67½
26 Panama...b. c. b3. 115
7 D. & H. Canal.cpg. 114⅞
10 do.......... 116
10 N.Y.C. & H.b.c.b3. 104⅝
300 do.......... 104⅝
1600 do.......... 104⅜
200 do.......... 104⅜
100 do.........c. 104⅝
100 do........s3. 104⅜
210 do........b3. 104⅝
300 do.......... 104⅝
1600 Erie.........b. c. 61⅝
700 do.......... 62
100 do.......... 61⅞
100 do.........c. 61¾
500 do.......... 61¾
500 do.........c. 61⅝
1800 do.......... 61⅝
700 do.......... 61⅞
100 do.......... 61¾
100 do.......... 61⅞
200 C. & N. W....b. c. 69⅝
200 do.......... 69½
100 do........s3. 69½
100 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 93⅞
100 do.......... 93⅞
400 do.........c. 93⅞
100 do.......... 93¾
300 do........b3. 94
100 do.......... 93⅞
200 do.......... 93¾
500 do.......... 93⅞
8 do.......... 93⅞
100 do........b3. 93⅞
200 Union Pac....b. c. 28¼
100 do.......... 28⅜
100 do.......... 28¼
100 do.......... 28⅜
200 do.......... 28⅛
50 C. & P. R. G. b. c. c. 88⅞
100 N. J. Cent....b. c. 102
100 Chic. & R. I..... 110⅜
300 do.......... 110½
100 do.......... 110⅞
250 Del., Lack. & W.. 100⅞
17 do.......... 100¼
200 M. & St. P. b. c. b3. 52¼
100 do.......... 52⅝
100 do.......... 52⅝
100 do.......... 52¼
100 T., W. & W....b. c. 72
100 do.......... 71⅞
100 do.......... 71¾
100 do.......... 71⅞
37 Rome & Water.... 87
300 B., H. & E....b. c. 2⅞
5 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 93¼
200 Ohio & Miss....b. c. 39⅝
100 do........s30. 39⅝
100 do........b3. 39¾
100 do.......... 39⅝
1000 do.......... 39⅝
100 do.......... 39⅝
100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3. 32¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$6,500 U. S. 6s, C., '81. 120
$1,500 U. S. 10-40 C. s3. 115½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 West. Union.... 91¼
200 do.......... 91⅜
200 do.......... 91¼
200 N. Y. C. & H..s3. 102½
400 Pacific Mail...... 38
200 do.......... 38⅛
300 do.......... 38
200 do.......... 38½
100 do.......... 38⅜
200 do.......... 38¼
200 Erie Railway..... 61½
200 Un. Pacific......s3. 28
200 Harlem.......... 129⅞
1200 do........b3. 130
20 do.......... 130
400 North-western... 69½
100 Lake Shore.....s3. 93½
100 do.......b30. 93⅝
100 do.........c. 93⅝
100 do.......... 93¾
300 do.......... 93¾
600 do.......... 93⅝
100 St. Paul.......... 51⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 38¾
200 Tol. & Wab...... 71⅝
400 do.......... 71½
100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 26¼
100 Ohio & Miss....b3. 39⅝
100 do........s3. 39½
100 do.......... 39½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 S. Car. 6s, n., J. & J..... 15
1,000 Erie 4th...... 99
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 88⅞
1,000 do.......... 89
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 100⅜
2,000 O. & Miss. C. S. F. 92
45 Merchants' Bk... 119
20 Ninth Nat. Bank. 103
100 Quick. Min...b. c. 39
100 U. S. Ex....b. c. 67
1100 W. Un. Tel. b. c. 91¼
400 do.......... 91⅜
200 do.......... 91
300 do.......... 90⅞
1400 do.......... 90¾
400 do.......... 90⅝
400 do.......... 90½
400 do.......... 90¾
1400 do.......... 90⅝
1800 do.......... 90¾
800 do.......... 90⅞
1100 do.......... 91
1600 do.......... 91⅛
300 do........s3. 91⅛
400 do........b3. 91¼
3100 do.......... 91¼
1200 do.......... 91⅜
300 do........b3. 91½
100 do.......... 91½
100 Pac. Mail....b. c. 38⅛
600 do.......... 38
200 do.......... 37⅞
100 do.......... 38
100 do........s3. 38⅜
100 do.......... 38⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 104¾
500 do.......... 104⅝
500 do.......... 104⅝
100 do........b3. 104½
800 do.......... 104½
800 Erie Railway.b. c. 62
500 do.........c. 62⅛
400 do.......... 61⅞
100 do.........c. 63
100 do.......... 61⅞
100 do.........c. 62⅞
1900 do......u. r. c. 63
100 do.........c. 62½
2700 do.........c. 62¾
1500 do.........c. 62¾
100 Harlem......b. c. 129⅞
200 do........b3. 129⅞
100 T., W. & W..b. c. 71⅝
100 do.......... 71½
100 do.......... 71¾
100 do........b3. 71½
100 do.......... 71⅝
200 do.......... 71½
100 T., W. & W. Pf. b. c. 85
100 Un. Pacific..b. c. 27¾
100 do.......... 28
100 do.......... 27⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 89
100 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 69⅝
100 do.......... 69¼
900 do.......... 69
200 do........b3. 69¼
300 do.......... 69¼
500 do........b3. 69⅜
100 do.......... 69⅝
100 do.......... 69¼
500 do.......... 69⅝
300 do.......... 69⅝
300 L. Sh. & M. S..b. c. 93⅝
200 do........s3. 93½
500 do.......... 93½
100 do.......... 93⅝
100 do.......... 93⅝
1000 do.......b30. 93⅝
1100 do........s3. 93½
1400 do.......... 93½
100 do.......... 93⅝
100 do.......... 93¾
100 do.......... 93⅝
400 Chi. & R. Is. b. c. s3. 110¼
100 do.......... 110⅜
100 do........s3. 110⅜
300 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 51½
200 do.......... 51⅝
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 73½
100 do.......b. c. 73⅝
100 Del., Lack. & W.. 100⅝
21 do.......... 100⅜
300 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 39½
400 do.......... 39⅝
300 do.......... 39⅝
100 do........b3. 39⅝
100 do.......... 39⅝
200 C., C. & In. C..b. c. 31⅝
100 do.......... 31¾
200 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 26¼
12 Morris & Essex.. 92⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Western Union.. 91⅜
100 do........b3. 91½
100 do........s3. 91¼
500 do.......... 91⅝
200 do.......... 91¼
500 Erie Railway..... 61⅝
200 do.......... 62¼
200 do.......... 61⅞
200 do.......... 61½
200 do.......... 61⅝
100 do.......... 61⅝
100 do.......... 61¾
700 Lake Shore...... 93¾
600 Pacific Mail...... 38½
600 do.......... 38⅜
100 North-western... 69⅝
100 do.......... 69⅝
100 Panama......... 115¾
100 Rock Island...... 110⅝
700 do.......... 110½
100 St. Paul......... 51⅝
100 Tol. & Wab...... 71½
100 do.......... 71⅝
100 Ohio & Miss..... 39⅝
200 Atlantic & Pac. P. 26
200 do.......... 26¼

FRIDAY, July 25—P. M.

The regular sales of Gold in the Gold Room to-day varied from 115⅝ to 115¾, then down to 115⅜, and up again to 115½@115⅝ ₱ cent. The Bull speculators had the market pretty much to themselves, outside a moderate trade demand to pay Customs and to buy Exchange. Exchange for Saturday's mail was 109@109⅛ ₱ cent. on actual Cash sales of 60 days London, and 109¾@109⅞ sight Bills. Some 3 days sight Bills were done as cheap as 109½ ₱ cent. These sales preclude the shipments of American Gold Coin to profit by ½@¾ ₱ cent., and no further attempt, as far as we are advised, was made by the Gold clique to force large shipments. There was some talk, again, about borrowing Exchange on the pledge of Gold, but we apprehend that the actual transactions in this way are inconsiderable.

The Stock Exchange was very *Bullish* to-day on the Share speculation, and at the close of the delivery hour, 2:15 P. M., of Erie Stock, it transpired that a large amount was in default, and the Vice President of the Exchange was directed to buy in the Stock under the rule for account of the Brokers who had failed to deliver, and the Cash price ran up to 62½@63 ₱ cent. The much-talked-of "4,600 Shares by the Russia" on Wednesday, from London, appear to have gone but little way to help the *shorts* out of their trouble. The involuntary *corner* to-day was not charged upon our Hebrew friends, as on Saturday and Monday last, but the scarcity of the Stock seemed to be chronic, and after everything was borrowed that could be, 6,000 or 7,000 Shares were bought in under the rule.

The Share list generally was firm, and very active on the Vanderbilt favorites. The Commodore came down from Saratoga yesterday, and is reported to have withdrawn the unsold portion of the Income Loan of the Lake Shore which had been on the market at 94 ₱ cent. The $6,000,000 Loan was thus closed out, and the Money assumed or paid by Mr. Vanderbilt for the use of the Road either for his private account or for the New-York Central, that rumor says will soon become the lessee of the Lake Shore. The same power is moving up the Western Telegraph, while the public, who believe in the Vanderbilt management, are buyers of Harlem at 129@130, and of the new Mortgage 7 ₱ cents of the New-York Central at 105 ₱ cent. This ruling influence in the market, together with the *corner* in Erie, caused most of the Harlem Stocks to close with firmness in the Afternoon, and imparted a certain measure of strength to the Pacific Mail Stock, without thanks, however, to the majority of the new Directors, who probably have substantial reasons for discouraging any immediate prospect of improvement in the condition of the concern.

On the close of the Exchange the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday afternoon, the general market leaving off firm:

Closing Quotations—JULY 25.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	115⅞	116
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119⅜	119⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119	118¾
American Gold	115⅛	115½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅛	104⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	110½
Pacific Mail	38⅛	38⅜
St. Paul Preferred	73¾	73⅜
St. Paul Common	52	51⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	39¾	39⅝
Western Union Telegraph	91⅜	91⅛
Erie	62⅜	61⅛
Union Pacific	28⅛	27⅞
Lake Shore	93⅜	93⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	32⅜	31⅝
Toledo and Wabash	71⅞	71⅜
Harlem	129½	129⅞
Atlantic and Pacific	26½	26⅛
North-west	70⅞	69⅝
Missouri Pacific	46	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38¾	38¾

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81..118⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..120⅛
5-20 reg., '62..117
5-20 coup., '62..117¼
5-20 reg., '64..117¼
5-20 coup., '64..117⅞
5-20 reg., '65..117¼
5-20 coup., '65..119½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65..117
5-20 coup., n. i., '65..118
5-20 reg., '67..117
5-20 coup., '67..119
5-20 reg., '68..117
5-20 coup., '68..118⅝
10-40 reg..115¼
10-40 coup..115⅞
5s coup., '81..116
6s Currency..114½

A lobby scheme was passed through the Missouri Legislature to have the Governor resume the ownership for the State of the various Railroads sold to private corporations some four or five years ago, for a valuable consideration, on the pretext that the new Constitution of Missouri forbids the alienation of the Roads to which State aid was contributed in their construction. The whole affair was regarded as a black-mailing operation, to which some of the Railroad Companies might submit, rather than have their credit even temporarily damaged by a lawsuit. But the Missouri Pacific Company declined all recognition of the right of the Governor to impeach or impair the obligation of the contract with the State, whereby $5,000,000 in Missouri State Bonds were paid over and canceled in consideration of the State lien, which was then paying little or no interest. No contract could be plainer, none more fair or equitable; and so, when the Governor, under the legislative Resolution, recently instituted a *pro forma* suit against the Company, the Trustees to their Mortgages on the Road went to the United States Court, in Circuit, to enjoin all such annoyances, and Justice Dillon has rendered a decision in their favor, so decided and exhaustive that the whole affair may be considered as ended. He shows that the right of the Legislature to dispose of the State lien is unquestioned; that the consideration paid was valuable and the conveyances complete, and if any Constitution is violated it is that of the United States, in that every State is forbidden to pass any law or resolution, or to take proceedings under the same, violative of the obligation of contracts. He concludes:

> "The State was not disabled from releasing its security on receiving full value for it, and of its value it was left by the Constitution to be the judge—so left because there was nothing to restrain it.
>
> I feel quite clear in the conviction that the equities of the bondholders under the plaintiff's mortgage are superior to those of the State, and on this ground, (reserving all questions of rights as between the Company and the State,) and on the ground that in case of controversy as to priority of lien, the priority ought to be settled before an irredeemable sale is made, I award a temporary injunction, but with leave to the defendant to move to dissolve it before Mr. Justice Miller and myself, should he be present at the September Term of the court in St. Louis, or before Judge Krekel and myself at the regular term at Jefferson City; meanwhile, the issues may be made up and proofs taken under the rules."

We are favored by Messrs. McKillop, Sprague & Co. with a copy of their *Commercial Agency Register*, made up to July, 1873, (the present month,) and the work evinces immense labor and careful pains-taking, and is so arranged that any given name or firm can be referred to without the slightest difficulty or delay through its index, and the commercial credit and means and relative standing by classification are brought down to the very latest date of authentic information. The business of preparing and publishing such works, although not confined to this country, is carried to much greater extent here than in any other. This is demonstrated by a comparison between the Cities of London and New-York as they appear on the Registers for the two countries. The London associate of the Commercial Agency is not required to publish the smaller classes of traders, and hence the book embraces fewer firm names by one-fourth or one-third than the New-York Registers.

The Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.*, payable Aug. 5.

The Commercial Ware-house Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Two and a Half ₱ cent.*, payable Aug. 1.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Aug. 1.

The Farmers' Trust will pay the August Coupons on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road.

The Quarterly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.* on the Stock of the Farmers' Trust will be paid Aug. 1.

The New-Jersey Midland August Coupons are advertised to be paid at the Banking-House of Messrs. Geo. Opdyke & Co.

The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,756,867; amount marketed, $2,447,766.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company having determined to close its 7-30 First Mortgage Gold Loan and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, THE LIMITED REMAINDER OF THE **7 3-10** LOAN IS NOW BEING DISPOSED OF through the usual agencies.

This affords a desirable opportunity to persons wishing to **reinvest interest or dividends.**

The Company now has more than 500 miles of its road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division, connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri River; the work of construction is progressing satisfactorily; the Company has earned title to nearly Ten Million Acres of its Land Grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5 66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per cent.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 25, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	18	Leather, sides	8,282
Cotton, bales	1,277	Spirits Turp., bbls.	31
Copper, bbls.	41	Resin, bbls.	497
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	80	Oil-cake, pkgs.	500
Eggs, bbls.	1,218	Cut-meats, pkgs.	697
Flour, bbls.	7,175	Lard, pkgs.	165
Wheat, bushels	169,354	Lard, kegs	120
Corn, bushels	152,619	Butter, pkgs.	3,800
Oats, bushels	80,999	Cheese, pkgs.	9,736
Rye, bushels	23,100	Pea-nuts, bags	313
Malt, bushels	2,500	Sugar, hhds.	1,118
Beans, bbls.	105	Starch, boxes	450
Corn-meal, bbls.	80	Tobacco, hhds.	554
Corn-meal, bags	225	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,087
Hides, No.	1,011	Wool, bales	154
Hides, bales	110		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Bristol, for Liverpool—3 bales Furs, 8 pks. Clocks, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 7,800 bushels Corn, 14,959 bushels Wheat, 4,938 boxes Cheese, 62 pks. Machinery, 100 boxes Fish, 100 bbls. Pork, 1,089 boxes Bacon, 350 pks. Meats, 927 bales Cotton.

By the ship D. Malcomson, for Liverpool—766 bbls. Resin, 370 pks. Sugar, 300 hhds. Tallow, 542 hhds. Tobacco, 16 tcs. Tobacco, 275 pks. Tobacco, 600 pks. Syrup, 100 pks. Clocks, 1,422 sacks Oil-cake, 20,000 Staves.

By the brig T. Remick, for Malaga—31,800 Staves, 7,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Maury, for Gloucester—26,981 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Bhering, for Hamburg—23 casks Wine, 30 bbls. Beef, 50 cases Oil, 50 boxes Soap, 17 boxes Axes, 19 boxes Preserves, 4 pks. Leather, 2,000 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Czarina, for Riga—3,480 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Amelia, for Marseilles—4,508 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Ferdar, for Cork and orders—17,248 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Robena, for Bordeaux—5,533 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the ship Ladoga, for Cronstadt—5,032 bbls. Petroleum, 300 bbls. Lubricating Oil.

By the brig G. and J. Yourdi, for Bristol—2,700 Staves, 3,428 bags Oil-cake.

By the ship Civilta, for Odessa—11,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 275 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,536 bbls. Resin.

By the brig A. M. Putnam, for Marseilles—386 bbls. Tallow, 377 hhds. Tallow, 339 pks. Tallow, 15 boxes Bacon, 100 tcs. Lard, 36 hhds. Tobacco, 150 bbls. Alcohol, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark Martha, for Konigsberg—1,556 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Ville de Paris, for Havre—460 bags Coffee, 36 bales Cotton, 160 boxes Bacon, 115 bbls. Whalebone, 60 bbls. Pot Ashes, 15,096 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots have been in request in a jobbing way, at $8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and unsettled.

BEES-WAX—Has been selling very slowly at 32c.@35c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business in this line has been more active, yet not up to the expectations of holders of stock, who, however, seem confident in their views, and not remarkably urgent in their offerings of seasonable goods. Prices rule about as before quoted, for strictly choice stock, with, however, some irregularity on less desirable work. Considerable amounts of stock are being disposed of through the auction-rooms, but at somewhat easier figures....From Boston the report is to the effect that "the sales have been larger the past week, but manufacturers complain that trade is mean and that buyers hardly know what to do yet. Stocks here are light, and a good many staple goods are only sold on orders, as there is no assortment made up. We think there is a better feeling among manufacturers, and a good trade is anticipated throughout the season. Prices are without change, and it is not likely that there will be any further decline."

BRICKS—A fair inquiry prevails for the leading kinds on a steady basis as to values; offerings ample for all the current requirements of the trade. Jersey quoted at from $6 50@$7, afloat, and $8 50@$9, delivered; North River, $7@$7 50, afloat, and $9@$9 50, delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$9, afloat, and $10@$11, delivered; Pale, $4 50@$5, afloat, and $6 50@$7, delivered; Croton, $14@$17, afloat, and $17@$20 delivered, and Philadelphia, $28@$30, afloat.

COAL—An active inquiry prevails for Domestic at buoyant prices. Foreign quiet, owing partly to the scant offerings of stock. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do. at $16@18; Newcastle at $12 25@ $12 50; Anthracite, from Yard, at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ ton. On Wednesday next, July 30, 75,000 tons Scranton Coal will be offered at auction.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite active at very low prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,159 bags by the Ontario at 19⅝c.; 2,477 bags by the Flamsteed at 19¼c.; 505 bags by the South America at 18½c., and 1,052 bags by E. E. Litchfield at 18⅞c., gold, ₱ lb. And 6,276 bags by the Maggie V. Hugg, at Baltimore, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 40,868 bags. Other kinds have been in fair request and very firm in price. Sales have been reported of 350 bags Maracaibo at 20c.; 400 bags Laguayra at 20½c.; and 150 bags Costa Rica at 19½c., gold. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18½c.@20¼c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c., gold. The jobbing trade has been fairly active and values well maintained.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery at unchanged quotations, with sales reported of 1,217 bales, including 359 bales to shippers, 842 bales to spinners, and 16 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the demand has been quite active, and though prices were variable through the day, the market closed much stronger than yesterday. Sales since our last of 19,200 bales, (of which 4,000 bales were last evening, and 15,200 bales to-day, with 2,800 bales more at the calls,) closing with July contracts quoted at 20⅝c.; August, 19 11-16c.; September, 18¾c.@18 5-16c.; October, 17⅝c.; November, 17 11-16c.@17 23-32c.; December, 17⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,277 bales, including 862 bales from Norfolk, 319 bales from Providence, and 96 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,179 bales, and thus far this week 12,572 bales, against 14,256 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,539,406 bales, against 2,667,598 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	18	18	18	18
Strict Good Ordinary	19	19	19	19
Low Middling	20	20	20	20
Middling	21	21	21	21
Good Middling	23	23	23	23

EGGS—Have been in moderate request within the range of from 20c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the main inquiry for fair to prime stock at 21c.@23c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted about as before as to price for really desirable brands, on, however, a restricted business in most kinds, buyers claiming concessions. Shipping extras were moderately sought after within our range. Other grades comparatively slow of sale, and tending downward slightly. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,850 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 35@$4 50, chiefly at $3 75@$4 25; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; good to fancy do., $6 60@$7 25; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 50; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 10@$6 65, ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 3,200 bbls. City Mill, and 2,300 bbls. other shipping extras, chiefly low grade stock, at the ruling figures.

No. 2 Flour	$3 35@$4 40
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 90@ 5 50
Extra State	6 00@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 7 25
Extra Genessee	7 30@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 65
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 35@10 75

Southern Flour has been held with a fair show of confidence, though without activity, the dealings having been wholly in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last, of 750 bbls., in lots, at from $6 35@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 40@$6 25 for very inferior stock, ₱ bbl. ....Oregon Flour continues quiet, with choice Extra quoted at $9 50@$9 75 ₱ bbl....California Flour has been in slack demand, with fair to choice Extra quoted nominally at $7 75@$9 50 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour continues in good request at from $4 25@$5 25 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales, 575 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 85@$5 25 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at from $3 10@$3 35 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly $3 15@$3 25; $2 85@$3 15 for White do., chiefly at $2 75@$2 90; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 525 bbls., part to arrive. The arrivals were much lighter....Bag-meal in demand at from $1 05@$1 11 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal inactive at from $7 08@$8 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—There has been a good inquiry for foreign varieties at full prices, with sales reported since our last of 11,000 boxes Layer Raisins, on private terms, closing at $2 10@$2 15; 2,500 boxes loose Muscatel do., part at $2 50; 400 bbls. Currants at 6c.@6¼c.; 20 cases Turkey Prunes at 17c.@17¼c.; 15 bales Languedoc Almonds at 21c.; 500 bags Brazil Nuts, on private terms; 550 cases Sardines, quarter-boxes, on private terms. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 10@$2 15; loose Muscatel do. at $2 35@$2 60 ₱ box; Valencia at 6¾c.@7c.; Currants at 6c.@6¼c.; Figs at 8c.@12c.; Turkey Prunes at 17c.@17¼c., (showing less firmness in this item;) Almonds at 18c.@33c.; Filberts at 13½c.@14c.; Brazil Nuts at 6c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed, and quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, closing heavy, on more urgent offerings and a less confident demand from shippers as well as from millers. Winter Wheat has been quite dull within the former nominal range. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,000 bushels at $1 52 for No. 1 Milwaukee and Duluth Spring; $1 49 for No. 1 Chicago Spring; $1 43½@$1 45 for fair to prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at about $1 44 for good average samples; $1 41@$1 42 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 36@$1 38 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, car stock; $1 35 for fair ordinary Iowa Spring; $1 30@$1 32 for No. 3 Spring; $1 33@$1 35 for odd lots of prime to very choice do.; $1 05@$1 27 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 55 for Red Canada, in bond; $1 60@$1 63 for Amber Western; $1 70 for White Western; $1 75 for ordinary new White Southern; $1 70 for new Amber Southern, to arrive. For forward delivery the demand has been limited and the bids have been running much below the views of sellers, impeding negotiations. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, last half of August, quoted nominally at about $1 42@$1 43....Corn has been in moderately active demand, but at a shade lower prices, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 129,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at 52c.@55½c., for ordinary to prime steamer grades of Mixed Western, chiefly at 54c.@55c. for full loads of good to prime; 56c.@58c. for sailing vessel do.; 57c.@59c. for Yellow do.; 70c.@72c. for White do.; 46c.@52c. for heated and kiln dried stock....Rye has been in moderate demand at steady rates; 16,000 bushels Western were reported sold, mostly for export, at 78c. ₱ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley or Barley-malt....Oats have been less active and quoted lower, with sales reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels at 41c.@43c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 42c.@42½c. for full boat loads; 40c.@42c. for Black do.; 45c.@50c. for White do. ....Feed has been quoted steady at from $18@$24 ₱ ton, on a moderate jobbing business.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been firm, though inactive; Bags quoted at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging at 10c.@10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14c. for prompt deliveries; sales 250 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been moderately active, with prime to choice lots, for local use, quoted at from $25@$33; good do. do. at $22@$24; shipping stock at $18@$20, ₱ ton. Straw selling, in lots, on the basis of $18@$19 ₱ ton.

HEMP—Jute Butts have been purchased to the extent of 2,100 bales at Boston, at 2c., currency, 60 days' credit. Market otherwise quiet but steady. We quote American at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10⅝c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¼c.; Jute Butts, 1⅞c.@2c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HOPS—A livelier business has been reported at generally steady prices, leaving a reduced stock available. The week's receipts of domestic have been 197 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1872, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 23,324 bales. The imports of foreign since Sept. 1, 1872, have been 20,868 bales. We quote: New-York, growth, 1872, 40c.@45c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@40c.; crop of 1870, 10c.@18c.; old Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@45c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c.; Californian, 40c.@50c. ₱ lb. Mr. Wells remarks that "we shall go out with a cleaner market than we have had since August, 1867. Brewers who have not taken advantage of the low price of old Hops, and laid in a supply, may have cause to regret it before another opportunity of the kind again presents itself. The shipments of nearly 10,000 bales to England during the past year, has reduced our stock of Choice Old Hops to almost nothing, leaving us nothing on hand but the refuse of a five years' business, though our brewers will not begin to realize the scarcity of fine Old Hops until they come to want them early in the Fall for mixing in with new Hops. The weather during the past week throughout the great Hop districts of New-York has been favorable, though the vine in most localities has made very little progress. Reports from Wisconsin continue rather discouraging. A general look at the present condition of the crop warrants us in predicting that we shall grow less Hops than last year. Prices here will be governed by the condition of the foreign markets, much the same as it has been during the past season."

LEATHER—There has been only a moderate trade noted in most kinds of stock. The offerings of Hemlock Sole are not remarkably large, and holders are firm in their views, as a rule, though on overweight stock buyers have any existing advantage, this quality being most abundant. Oak tannages of choice grade are salable and steady, but the poorer descriptions are dull and weak, with increasing supplies available. The finer grades of Union crop are in demand at uniform quotations. Upper Leather is less urgently sought after, but is quoted generally firm as to price. The more desirable kinds of Harness stock are in demand at unchanged prices. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.@27c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Rough, 32c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Copper has been quoted somewhat firmer, on a better inquiry, with sales reported of 300,000 lbs. Lake at 27c.@27½c., with forward deliveries quoted at 28c.@28½c., and English at 30c....Iron has been more confidently held, on a fair demand, with sales reported of 350 tons Glengarnock Pig at $45@$46; 100 tons Eglinton at $44; quoted at the close at $44 75, cash bid, and 500 tons No. 1 American at $48. We now quote: Eglinton Pig at $44 75@$46; Glengarnock at $45@$46; No. 1 American Pig at $45@$48; No. 2 do. at $41@$45; Wrought Scrap at $46@$48; English Rails at $65@$68, gold; American Rails, at works, at $75@$80; Old Rails, $50@52.... Pig-lead has been very quiet, with foreign quoted at 6⅝c., gold, for ordinary....Spelter rules dull at 7½c.@7⅝c., gold....Pig-tin has been in light request, with sales reported of 250 slabs Straits on private terms; quoted at 31½c.@31¾c., with English at 29½c., and Banca at 35c., gold. Tin Plates have been moderately sought after, and sales have been reported of 500 boxes I. C. Charcoal at $11 25@$11 37½; 100 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10 25; 200 boxes I. C. Coke at $9 25; and 750 boxes Coke Terne at $8 62½@$9, gold. Plates quoted here at $11 12½@$11 50; Charcoal Terne, $9 75@$10 50; Coke, $8 75@$9 25; Coke Terne, $7 75@$9, gold, ₱ box. Zinc neglected and wholly nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been held firmly, but has been quiet to-day; 450 hhds. Cuba Muscovado sold on private terms. We quote, New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@85c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba at 18c.@38c.; English Islands at 28c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, but held with more confidence, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $3 05@$3 12½. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 bbls. at $3 07½@$3 10, and 100 bbls. at $3 05 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar dull, but quoted steady.... Spirits Turpentine about steady, on, however, a very moderate movement; sales, 191 bbls. merchantable at 43½c.@44c.; 50 bbls., in lots, at 45c., and 300 bbls. Southern and New-York pks. at 44c.@45c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull at 7⅝c....Refined quiet, and quoted here at 17⅝c.@17¾c., and at Philadelphia at 18c....Refined, in cases, dull at 22¾c.@23¼c....Naphtha inactive at 9½c.@10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher, on a moderate inquiry, for early delivery, with sales reported of 350 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $17 25@$17 37½; small lots of old Mess at $16 50@$16 75; and extra Prime at $14 50@$14 75, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a fair demand has been noted, with prices quoted stronger. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. New Western Mess, July option, at $17 30; 500 bbls. do., August, at $17 30, and 500 bbls. do., September, on private terms. ....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, and quoted steady at from 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been comparatively quiet, with sales reported, of 20,000 lbs. Bellies, 14 to 11 lbs., at 8½c.@9½c.; 1,400 Pickled Hams, part at 13½c.; 500 fresh Hams, at 12½c.; 900 Smoked Hams, at 15c.@16c....Bacon has been quoted about as before, on a very limited trade. Long Clear quoted at 8¾c.@9c. Short Clear at 9½c. ₱ lb....Lard has been very quiet for early delivery, at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; City, 8⅝c.; and 60 tcs. No. 1 at 7⅞c. For forward delivery, a fairly active inquiry has been noted, with sales of 500 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 8¾c.; 1,250 tcs. do., September, at 9c.; 250 tcs. do., to arrive in September, at 8⅞c.; 500 tcs. do., December option, at 8⅝c.; 250 tcs. do., December and January, at 8½c.; 500 tcs. do., January, at 8½c....Beef has been in limited demand within the range of from $8 25@$10 75 for new Mess; $10 75@$12 75 for new Extra do., ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef at $16 50@$20 for prime Mess; $20@$23 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams in some demand, within the range of $18@$29 for very inferior to choice brands; sales, 50 bbls. on private terms....Butter has been meeting with a readier sale, and the finer grades have favored sellers as to price. Shipping stock has been attracting more attention. We quote at from 24c.@31c. for fair to choice State; 31c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western, chiefly within the range of 15c.@18c. for fair to very good; 21c.@25c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....Cheese has been held with confidence on an active demand, especially for the better grades, for export. State Factory, poor to strictly fine, quoted at from 8c.@13¼c., chiefly at 12½c.@13c. for fine to strictly fine stock, and 11c.@12c. for fair to good shipping qualities, and a shade higher figures for very fancy, in small lots; State Dairy at 6c.@12½c.; Western product at 9c.@12c. for ordinary to choice Factory; 4c.@6c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been quiet since our last at unaltered figures. Linseed has been selling moderately in a jobbing way at uniform rates. Lard-oil has been quoted firm as to price, though not active. Red-oil has been dull, Crude Cotton-seed Oil in limited request, and Menhaden attracting rather more attention, within our range. Other kinds about as last noted. Crude Whale quoted at 58c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 42½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached at $1 67½@$1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 69c.@75c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do., 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 95c.@97c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 12½@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden at 42c.@42½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 44½c.@46c.; Yellow and White at 54c.@62½c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil at 8½c.@8¾c.

RICE—Has been in rather more request at from $8 25@$9 75 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$6 87½ for Rangoon. Included in the sales were 1,000 bags Rangoon, in bond, at 2¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet since our last, with Clover quoted about steady at from 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb. for fair ordinary to choice; Rough Flax at from $2 40@$2 60; Timothy at $4 25@$4 40, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 52½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—A restricted business has been reported in Raw at about previous prices, the market showing less buoyancy. Refiners have been purchasing less freely. The trade call has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 369 hhds. and 200 boxes, including 160 hhds. English Islands at 7¾c.; 40 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 200 boxes do. at 9c.; 81 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 8½c., and 88 hhds. Demerara at 9⅞c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do. 8¼c.; prime do. 8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@10¼c. Refined Sugars have been in less request, with Powdered quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11c.; Granulated, 11⅛c.; A's, 10½c.@10⅝c.; and Yellow at 9⅛c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 257,000 lbs., in lots, at from 7⅝c. for poor to 8⅝c. for choice, chiefly at 8½c.@8⅝c. for prime to choice; market firm.

TEAS—Have been steady, though not active; 1,000 half chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in more demand, chiefly for export, and other kinds in moderate request, with prices quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 hhds. Kentucky at 7¼c.@14c.; 42 cases 1872 Wisconsin Seed Leaf, and 23 cases 1871 New-York do. on private terms; 100 cases 1871 Connecticut at 15c.@50c.; 50 cases 1870 sundries at 8c.@10c.; and 400 bales Havana at 80c.@98c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, at 95c.; market about steady.

FREIGHTS—Business in the way of berth freights has been less active, but rates have been fairly supported. The Grain movement has been lighter, checked in part by the somewhat firmer views of ship-owners. The chartering movement has been more active, with the main demand for vessels for the Petroleum trade; rates somewhat irregular....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 70 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 40s.; 60 hhds. Tobacco at 50s.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat (relet room) at 12½d., prompt shipment; 24,000 bushels Corn, shipment Aug. 16, at 11½d. ₱ bushel; 30,000 boxes Cheese at 70s.; 100 bbls. Pork on private terms. Also, a ship, 1,584 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; quoted at about 90s....For London, by sail; 80 hhds. Tobacco at 52s. 6d., and by steam, 75 hhds. do. at 55s....For Glasgow, by steam, 200 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 60 hhds. Tallow at 38s. 9d.; 600 boxes Cheese at 70s....For Bristol, by steam, 160 tcs. Beef at 9s. ₱ tierce; 200 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 3,000 boxes Cheese at 70s....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 553 tons, hence with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (a rechartered) at 8s. 10½d. ₱ quarter; a British bark, 759 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; a German bark, 360 tons, (to arrive,) with Resin, from Wilmington, at 6s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs., direct to the United Kingdom or the Continent; a British brig, 307 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, an American ship, 1,093 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, and nine German vessels, (all to arrive,) including two with cargoes of 7,000 bbls. do. and two with cargoes of 4,500 bbls. do. each, one with 5,500 bbls., one with 5,000 bbls., one with 4,000 bbls., one with 3,700 bbls., and one with 3,600 bbls. do., all within the range of 5s. 9d.@6s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent, an American bark, 624 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Riga, a German bark, 318 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum at 9s. 3d.; a Swedish brig, 315 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 1,600 bbls. do., reported at 8s. 6d.; and a British bark, 299 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 9s. ₱ bbl., the latter to the German Baltic....For the Mediterranean, an American brig, 476 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Trieste, an American bark, 524 tons, with Tobacco, from City Point, on private terms, quoted at about 70s. ....For the Levant, a German brig, 293 tons, hence, with equal to about 9,000 cases Petroleum, at 50c., with option of the Black Sea, at 55c.... For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York or Philadelphia, with Molasses, at $5....For Boston, a British brig, 233 tons, with Sugar, from Matanzas, in hhds. and boxes, at $8 and $2, Melado at $7 50, and Molasses at $5....For New-York, a British brig, 165 tons, with Sugar, reported from Havana, at $8; another, 215 tons, with do., from Matanzas, at $9; an American schooner, with 13,000 bushels Salt, from Turk's Island, at 14c.; and an American brig, 251 tons, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $15.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 25, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon trade in Beeves was fair, on a reduction of about ¼c. ₱ lb. on the previous Monday's sales; prices ranged from 7½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 7¾ cwt. on 55 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt., net. The general quality of the Cattle to hand was from poor to coarse, with a few lots from fair to good. Trade in Beeves opened on the basis of yesterday's markets. The poor quality Steers to hand stood over unsold; prices ranged from 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 4½ cwt. to 9 cwt., on 55 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows still slow, at our last quotations. Veals steady, from 6c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; Grass Calves sold from $5@$7 ₱ head, with a few Calves at $12 ₱ head. Sheep sold off in large lots from 5¼c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Lambs from 8½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.; trade moderate. There is no demand for coarse quality heavy Hogs. Live Hogs are worth from 4¼c.@5⅛c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed, from 6¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

Coney & McPherson sold for selves 288 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight from 6 cwt. to 9 cwt.; for Neff & Co., 29 common Missouri Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for J. H. Mulhall 391 Texan Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 153 Texan Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 48 coarse Missouri Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Schomberg & Co. 32 Texan Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for N. Morris 197 Texan Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 153 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; held on sale 57 Cherokee Steers, weight 4½ cwt. W. B. Gillett sold 69 Steers, mixed Ohios, Illinois, and Cherokees, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 8 cwt.; 58 pair Ohio Steers from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 108 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 81 coarse Indiana Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; 48 common Illinois Steers from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 64 coarse Missouri Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmitt sold for self 90 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; 17 coarse Missouri Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. H. Meyer sold for N. Morris 112 generally fair Illinois Steers from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½c. cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; 94 poor Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. scant.

At Communipaw Sheep Market—Kase & Houver sold 426 Sheep, weight 33,780 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 156 Lambs, weight 8,880 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 115 Lambs, weight 6,980 lbs., at 9¾c. ₱ lb.; 231 Lambs, weight 13,310 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 99 Lambs, weight 6,360 lbs., at 10¼c. ₱ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 43 cull Sheep, weight 3,340 lbs., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 368 Sheep, weight 29,090 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 88 Sheep, weight 7,270 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 109 Sheep, weight 9,520 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 512 Sheep, weight 37,300 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 324 Sheep, weight 29,590 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.; 163 Sheep, weight 15,820 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 200 Lambs, weight 11,070 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,766 head of horned Cattle, 2,886 Hogs, 2,108 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards—480 head of horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards—208 head of horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 17 cars reported to arrive, 986 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,191 head, or 423 cars, against 386 cars for the same time last week; there were no sales to-day; the yards are clear of stock, except a few loads of light Texans, which are unsalable. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,200 head, against 16,400 head for the same time last week; the market closed active, with all sold; Western Sheep, $3 50@$4 75; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5; Canada Lambs, $6 50@$7 50; sales to-day, 725 head State Sheep, ranging from 79 lbs. to 99 lbs., at $3 50@$4 50; 191 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 88 lbs., at $4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 26,000 head, against 18,200 head for the same time last week. The market was flat at $5 10@$5 35. Only four or five loads in the pens are offering. Nearly all arrivals are through consignments.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 20¾, spot or July; $1 14⅞, August; No. 3 do., $1 06; Rejected, 91c.@92c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 36c., spot; 36⅜c., August; 38c., September; Rejected, 33½c. Oats steady, but lower; No. 2 at 27½c., spot; 26½c., August; Rejected, 25c.@25½c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2 nominally 57c.; no sales. Barley dull and nominal for spot; dull and lower for futures; sales No. 2 Fall, September, 80c.@81c. Whisky—Advance asked, but none established; 91c. bid; 92c. asked. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork held higher; $15 75 spot; sales at $15 75 August. Lard quiet and unchanged; held at $8 spot or August, with $7 87½ bid. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Nothing doing in either; prices nominal. Freights in fair demand and higher; by Lake—Corn, to Buffalo, 5¼c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 323,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 223,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,050 bbls.; Wheat, 106,939 bushels; Corn, 119,185 bushels; Oats, 15,400 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 98,779 bushels; Corn, 64,356 bushels; Oats, 35,502 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 25,264 bushels; Corn, 51,775 bushels; Oats 15,400 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour steady; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $9@$9 75. Wheat dull and no sales reported; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 44; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 34; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 32; White Canada, $1 65@$1 73; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Dry at 45c., 1,600 bushels No. 2 at 45½c.; 1,500 bushels No. 2 at 46c. Oats quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 at 37c. Rye nominally 73c.@75c. Barley-malt—Fine prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 25.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 2,500 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of one car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 51. Corn quiet; sales of two cars Low and High Mixed at 53c.@54½c. Corn-meal—$1 15 for Bolted, $1 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $21@$22, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Peas, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—11,200 bushels Corn, 7,200 bushels Barley, 1,335,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—11,400 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Peas, 2,095,000 feet Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Flour easy; Extra Family, $5; A No. 1, $6 25; fancy, $7 50. Wheat firm; receipts improving; new Red and White, $1 20@$1 30 on arrival; old, nominally $1 25@$1 35. Corn in fair demand; White, shelled, firm, at 60c.@62c.; mixed easy at 58c.@60c., sacked, from store. Oats firm and scarce at 43c.@45c., sacked. Rye dull at 60c.@65c. on arrival. Barley nominal. Pork steady at $16@$16 50. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c., packed. Hams steady; plain, 13c.@13½c.; Sugar-cured, 14½c.@15c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c., loose, ¼c. higher, packed. Lard steady; tierce, 9c.@9½c.; keg, 10c.; Steam, 8¼c.; small orders, ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Whisky unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged; business small. Wheat—Best grades firm and wanted; other qualities quiet; sample lots of new No. 3 Fall at $1 20; prime to strictly prime, $1 35@$1 40. Corn firmer and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 39¾c.@40¼c., sacked, 45c. Oats dull, declining, and unsettled; No. 2, 30c.@31c., cash; 27¾c.@28c., August. Rye higher; No. 2, 63c. Whisky firm at 91c. Pork quiet at $16 50@$16 62½. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon quiet and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c. Lard dull; Summer Steam offered at 7⅞c. Live Hogs firm at $4 10@$4 60. Cattle active and firm; through Texans, $1 75@$3 75; Wintered do., $3 12½@$4 50; fair native Steers, $5 35@$5 60. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, July 25.—Flour steady. Wheat a shade better; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 65; new do., $1 45; Amber Michigan, spot and July, $1 45; August, $1 36; No. 1 Red, $1 65½; No. 2 do. new, $1 35; No. 3 Red, $1 30; rejected Red, $1 05; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 58. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, spot and July, 42¾c.; August, 43c.; September, 44c.; low mixed, 41½c.; White, 51c.; no grade, 29c.; damaged, 31½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 at 32c.; Michigan, 33c.; rejected, 29c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Flour dull and lower at $6 50@$7. Wheat steady; new Red, $1 25@$1 30. Corn steady; fair to prime, 42c.@45c. Rye quiet at 70c.@72c. Oats quiet at 33c.@42c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Pork firm; held at $16. Lard dull; Steam, 8½c.; Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk Meats firm, with a good demand; Shoulders, 7⅝c. cash, 7⅞c. buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9⅛c. cash, 9⅜c. bid buyer August; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c. Bacon strong and active; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10⅛c.; sales at 10⅜c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, $5 90@$6 75. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 at $1 29; No. 2 at $1 22¾, cash or July; August, $1 18¼. Oats—Demand light and holders firm; No. 2 at 27½c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 1 at 39c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 25.—Flour dull; Treble Extra, $6@$7 50; Family, $8@$9 25. Corn quiet; Mixed, 60c.; White lower, at 72c.@73c. Oats quiet at 43c. Bran firmer at 80c.@85c. Hay quiet at $22@$25; choice, $26. Pork dull and lower at $16 75. Dry-salted meats scarce; Shoulders, 8¾c. Bacon firmer and scarce; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Sides, 10⅞c.@11c. Lard dull; Tierce 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Keg, 10c.@10½c. Sugar dull; good common, 8¼c.; fully fair, 9½c.; prime, 10c. Molasses—No movement. Whisky in good demand; supply light; Evansville, 94c.; Louisiana, 95c.; Cincinnati, 96c.@97c. Coffee quiet at 18c.@20c. Exchange—Sterling, 128; New-York sight ⅛ premium. Gold 115¼.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Clover-seed—Nothing doing. Timothy held at $4 25. Flax-seed wanted at $2 25. Flour steady; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8 50; high grades, $9@$9 75. Wheat dull; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 70; White, $1 85. Rye dull; Western, 78c. Corn lower and quiet; Yellow, 60c.; Mixed Western, 59c.; White, 70c.; Damp, 50c.@52c. Oats firm; White, 50c.; Mixed, 40c.@44c. Provisions unchanged and quiet. Petroleum unchanged; Crude, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Refined, 18½c. Whisky is held at 95c.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat easier, but prices unchanged. Corn firmer; Southern White, 90c.; do. Yellow nominal at 60c.; Mixed Western nominal at 57c. Oats dull and weak; Southern, 45c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 41c.@45c.; do. White, 44c.@46c. Rye nominal at 85c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Whisky—Western, 96c.

DETROIT, July 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; extra White, $1 85; No. 1 White, $1 76; Amber Michigan, $1 58. Corn steady at 46c. Oats in good demand at 37½c.@38c. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Winter Red, old, held $1 55; No. 2, $1 38, with sales; new dull; No. 1 Red, $1 40; No. 2, 130. Corn steady and inactive, at 49c. for High Mixed, 48c. for Low Mixed. Oats unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—Flour quiet and weak; Family, $7@$8 50. Corn dull and drooping, at 53c.@64c. Oats—Market bare. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c.; Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Lard dull and nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 38½c. Resin dull and declining; $2 52½ for Extra; $2 25 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard; $3 20 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 55.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye dull. The last sales were at 76½c. for No. 2 Western. Barley and Malt steady and firm. Oats dull; sales of 2 cars No. 1 Western at 51c.@51½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Cotton firm; Ordinary, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Low Middling, 17⅞c.@18c.; Middling, 18¾c. Net receipts, 325 bales; gross, 325 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,317 bales; to the Continent, 2,141 bales; coastwise, 887 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 28,628 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,013 bales; gross, 2,241 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,566 bales; sales, 4,400 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.; Ordinary, 14c.@15c.; net receipts, 702 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,485 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,875 bales, gross, 2,905 bales; exports coastwise, 2,747 bales; sales, 1,350 bales.

MOBILE, July 25.—Cotton dull and nominal; Low Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 216 bales; exports coastwise, 51 bales; stock, 11,559 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 530 bales; exports coastwise, 829 bales; sales, 450 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 25.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 314 bales; exports, coastwise, 985 bales; sales, 13 bales; stock, 6,113 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,936 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,096 bales; sales, 161 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 18½c.; receipts, 347 bales; shipments, 630 bales; stock, 1872, 3,921 bales; 1873, 9,710 bales. Weekly—1,783 bales; shipments, 3,017 bales; sales, 1,800 bales.

GALVESTON, July 25.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 69 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 14,026 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 549 bales; exports coastwise, 569 bales; sales, 580 bales.

SELMA, July 25.—Cotton—Weekly receipts, 13 bales; shipments, 39 bales; stock, 1872, 102 bales; 1873, 533 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 25—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 48.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅝.

2:45 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is 1½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 47⅜.

4 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 92⅝@92¾; Erie Railway Shares, 47⅝. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £20,000.

4:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅞; 10-40s, 90⅞.

PARIS, July 25.—French Rentes 56f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, deliverable August and September, at 8¾d. The sales of the week have been 78,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were taken for export and 7,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 899,000 bales, including 379,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 72,000 bales, including 55,000 bales American. Actual export 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 34,000 quarters, including 27,000 quarters American. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 13,000 quarters, including 8,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm and tending upward; Middling uplands, 8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. Sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Shipments of the new crop not below Middling Uplands sold at 8 11-16d., and delivery do. at 8¾d. The stock at sea bound to this port is 380,000 bales, including 66,000 bales American.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firmer. Wheat, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d. ₱ cental for average California White; 10s. 10d.@11s. 9d. for Red Western Spring; and 11s. 10d.@12s. for Red Winter. Corn, 27s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Oats, 3s. 4d. ₱ bushel. Provisions—Cheese, 59s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,250 bales were American. Sales of Cotton, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8¾d., and from the same ports, deliverable September and October, at 8 13-16d.

6 P. M.—Trade Report.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £34 ₱ ton. Common Resin, 9s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 25.—Evening.—Whale-oil, £34 15s.@£35 ₱ ton.

HAVANA, July 25.—Sugar—No. 12 D. S., 11½@11¾ reals ₱ arroba. Exchange quiet; on United States, 60 days, currency, 30@31 premium; short sight, 32@33 premium; on London, 66@67 premium; on Paris, 48@49 premium. Freights—Loading at Havana for United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $9@$9 50; to Falmouth and orders, 67s. 6d.@70s.; loading at other ports on the north coast, ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $5 50@$6; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $10.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 25.

By Judge Freedman.

Tentenheim vs. Shepperd; order denying motion to transfer action to the Marine Court, with $10 costs.

Ivison vs. Koehler et al.; order of reference.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Cofferi vs. Cofferi; reference ordered to Denniston Wood, Esq., to take proof and report as to alimony and counsel fee.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—TONNAGE AND NUMBER OF VESSELS IN UNITED STATES PORTS.

The monthly report No. 9 of the Bureau of Statistics is in press, and contains an account of our foreign trade for the month ended March 31, 1873, and for the nine months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1872. Dr. Young furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Dom'tic Exp'ts. (Specie value.)	Foreign Exports.
Month end'd March 31, 1873	$64,499,044	$48,505,208	$1,765,579
Month end'd March 31, 1872	55,515,312	46,482,591	1,842,112
Nine months 1873	498,790,107	432,649,161	19,546,479
Nine months 1872	447,361,827	366,960,362	16,645,491

For the nine months ended March 31, 1873 and 1872, the amounts of the foregoing, which consisted of merchandise and of specie and bullion respectively, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic Exports. Specie value.	Foreign Exports.
1873.			
Merchandise	$481,651,347	$372,061,630	$11,729,955
Specie and bullion	17,138,760	60,580,531	7,816,524
1872.			
Merchandise	$438,350,958	$331,894,368	$11,013,876
Specie and bullion	9,010,869	35,135,994	5,631,615

The value of the foregoing commodities remaining in warehouse March 31, 1873, was $67,025,179, against $78,079,393.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the imports exceeded the exports (foreign and domestic) by $57,665,681 during the nine months ended March 31, 1873, while for the nine months ended March 31, 1872, the excess of imports over exports amounted to $33,239,961.

The amounts of our imports and exports carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other land vehicles, during the nine months ended March 31, 1873 and 1872, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic Exports. Mixed Values.	Foreign Exports.
1873.			
American vessels	$123,193,342	$121,231,949	$5,841,806
Foreign vessels	361,691,668	353,101,389	11,793,376
Land vehicles	13,905,097	5,989,638	1,911,297
1872.			
American vessels	114,223,680	119,679,585	9,530,587
Foreign vessels	319,635,633	277,712,969	4,979,881
Land vehicles	13,502,514	5,335,587	2,135,093

The number of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade, during the twelve months ended March 31, 1873, as compared with the corresponding period of 1872, were as follows:

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
1873.				
American vessels	11,059	3,661,778	11,044	3,689,786
Foreign vessels	19,613	7,831,478	19,503	7,716,970
1872.				
American vessels	10,803	3,723,915	10,733	3,760,355
Foreign vessels	19,220	6,928,131	19,290	6,856,626

This report contains the usual monthly summaries, together with quarterly reports on immigration, fisheries, guano, lumber, &c.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Mr. George W. Maddox applied to Mayor Havemeyer yesterday for permission to address working men from the Plaza at Union-square, on the folly of strikes. The Mayor said he had no power over the square, and referred the applicant to Col. Stebbins, President of the Park Commission. Rev. Mr. Wiswall, master of St. John's Guild, also had an interview with the Mayor, in relation to collecting funds to be distributed among the poor. The Mayor, it is said, promised to co-operate in the movement. In the afternoon, the Mayor announced that he would not appoint Commissioners of Charities and Correction until about the close of August. The commissioners are to have charge of juvenile delinquents. No applications for the office have yet been filed with the Mayor's Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LEISURE HOUR SERIES,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

A PAIR OF BLUE EYES. A novel. By THOMAS HARDY. Price, $1 25.

"A valuable accession to the higher ranks of modern novel-writing authors * * * Not only quick observations, and sparkling humor and true moral instinct, but a delicate and subtle analysis of varieties of character and moods of feeling, a poet's sympathy with human passion, and an artist's eye for every aspect of nature."—*London Spectator.*

LATEST VOLUMES.

INGO. By G. FREYTAG, author of "Debit and Credit."
DIMITRI ROUDINE. By IVAN TURGENIEFF.
A SLIP IN THE FENS. With Illustrations.
WHAT THE SWALLOW SANG. By F. SPIELHAGEN.
HERO CARTHEW. By LOUISA PARR.
BABOLAIN. By G. DROZ.
Price, $1 25 per volume.

HOLT & WILLIAMS,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

EXECUTOR SALE OF FINE ORMOLU AND GILT FURNITURE.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence of the late JOSEPH FAGNANI, NO. 43 EAST 12TH-ST., RICH PARLOR, LIBRARY, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Parlor contains:
Rich parlor suite in gold, satin, brocatel, inlaid with ormolu; do. centre-table to match, with Marquette top; do. side and card table; rich curtains to match suite; Etagere, cabinets in ebony and rose-wood, with real bronze ornaments.
ROSE-WOOD 7-OCTAVE CHICKERING PIANO, AND BRUSSEL CARPETS.

Bedrooms contain:
Rose-wood and mahogany bedsteads, bureau, armoire-a-glace washstands, curled-hair mattress, feather beds, pillows, lounges, chairs, &c.
Library book-cases, lounges, desk, secretary, quartet table.
Dining-room suite in leather, extension-table, finely carved buffet in ebony, suite tables, French china dinner and tea sets, together with a large assortment of kitchen utensils.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF STOCK-HOLDER'S OPTION TO TAKE AT PAR 341 SHARES OF THE NEW STOCK OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—There will be sold for cash to the highest bidder at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, in Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the option to take 341 shares of the new stock of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, which option belongs to the estate of Samuel Marsh, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as holder of 512 shares of the present stock of said Company. The terms of sale will be announced at the time of sale by the auctioneers, and full information respecting this option may be had on application to the auctioneers, or to the administrators at the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, or of Samuel Newell, No. 11 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.
JOHN J. MARSH, T. E. STILLMAN, } Administrators.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & Son will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, $200,000 New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railway Co. Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, interest April and October. $1,000 each.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 20 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & Son will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock, at their office, No. 7 Pine-st., two dozen cluster and solitaire diamond rings. The solitaire rings are from ½ to 3½ carats; also, one large sapphire ring. Terms cash.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 26, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, Naples and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, balance steam-ship Ismailia, landing on Pier No. 21 North River.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicile of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. DuVivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
jan25-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Rudolph August Witthaus, No. 34 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of March, 1873.
JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, Jr.,
m22-1aw6mS* Executrix and executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. BROWN, late of the City of New-York, soap manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 10 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.
FRANKLIN BROWN,
SAMUEL BROWN,
a5-1aw6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONARD LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of C. Minor & D. R. Jaques, No. 25 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1873.
W. F. HAVEMEYER, Executor, &c.
je28-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES K. TRASK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 5 and 6 Washington Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873.
GEO. H. CHASE, HALSEY W. KNAPP, } Executors.
ap26-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. JAMES, late of the City of Upper Alton, Ill., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.
CORNELIUS H. CLARK, Administrator.
jy26 1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BAILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
ap5-1aw6mS* HANNAH BAILEY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES MORGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 39 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.
je7-1aw6mS EDWARD MORGAN, Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No. 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.
f22-1aw6mS. JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

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STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

In the statement which appeared in our news columns yesterday, giving a list of H. I. KIMBALL & Co.'s creditors, the amount of indebtedness to HENRY CLEWS & Co. should have been stated at $100,000, not a million, as an absurd misprint made it appear. Against this $100,000 the firm of CLEWS & Co. holds ample security. It was also a foolish misstatement to attribute Mr. KIMBALL's failure to that firm, since there was no agreement on their part in any way obliging them to provide Mr. KIMBALL with money to carry on his transactions. Mr KIMBALL's failure took place some two years ago, and the house of CLEWS & Co. is in no way responsible for it, and will not be losers by it.

Considerable excitement was created in insurance circles in this City, yesterday, by the first reports of the fire in Baltimore. The extent of the fire was vaguely stated, and some apprehension was felt of very heavy losses. It turns out, however, that these do not exceed $1,000,000, and though that is a considerable sum, it is nothing like what was expected from the first dispatches. No insurance of any amount was in New-York companies.

Russia is to occupy Khiva till the war indemnity is paid, and is, moreover, to give off a slice from the Khanate to friendly Bokhara, as a return for services rendered. If it takes, as was first reported, ten years to pay the indemnity, the Khivans will have become by that time pretty well accustomed to the sight of Russian uniforms. It is hardly seven years since the troops of the Czar made their first entry into Samarcand, yet that ancient capital of Bokhara is now as completely Russian as Moscow, and the Ameer is the very steadfast friend of his conqueror. The submission of Khiva will doubtless be equally abject and equally certain to be permanent.

The solid Republicans of Massachusetts show no inclination to play Sinbad to Gen. BUTLER's Old Man of the Sea. They do not propose to allow him to fasten himself on the neck of the party organization. When such men as the Messrs. HOAR and Mr. DAWES lead a movement against the author and defender of the salary grab, and the apologist of OAKES AMES, there ought not to be much doubt of the result. It is comforting to know that BUTLER himself is far from cheery, and that, though hard at work, he has lost some of his comical audacity.

Mr. WHALLEY, M. P., seems to have "claimant" on the brain. He got fined recently for allowing his advocacy of the stout person now on trial for perjury, to lead him into a contempt of court. And now, a cable telegram gives currency to what looks very like a wicked joke, the intention of Mr. WHALLEY to depart for the United States on a begging mission on behalf of his interesting protégé. If the member of Parliament for Peterborough could contrive to bring with him the putative son of the Wapping butcher, he could certainly, under the management of Mr. BARNUM, or some equally shrewd exhibitor, make a good deal of money. But if he succeeds in finding anybody here who would give a cent to help to keep the Tichborne claimant out of prison, he will astonish nobody more than the ordinary American newspaper reader, who is as sick of hearing about the claimant as he recently was of hearing about GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

A correspondent writes to us to-day on what is called the "Church question on Ward's Island." The facts may be readily understood. Formerly rooms were assigned in the buildings for both Protestants and Romanists. Under the Tammany rule, the Romanists obtained an appropriation of $35,000 for a church. They had no right to this money, and the church in question cannot be regarded as their property. Nevertheless, they claim it, and the Protestants may worship where they can—or not at all, which would suit the Romanists still better. It is said that some of the Emigration Commissioners favor the claim thus set up, while the majority are opposed to it. An important principle is involved, as our correspondent points out, and unless the church is devoted to the use of *all* the emigrants alike, a very great injustice will be committed. The question arises at a seasonable time, and if the Romanist element is to prevail, we fear there are stormy days ahead.

If Prussia has any designs upon the throne of Spain, CONTRERAS and his party of insurrection are doing their best to play into the hands of the Hohenzollerns. It is not very easy to explain on what ground of international obligation the German frigate pursued and captured the *Vigilante*, but it is perfectly obvious that any attempt on the part of a faction of rebels to make reprisals for that capture would compel the immediate intervention of Prussia in the muddle of Spanish politics. The Government at Madrid could not, even if it dared, repel such interference, because the destruction of German vessels in a Spanish port would be a perfectly sufficient proof that the Government was not strong enough to protect the property of foreigners against violation. At the rate that civil commotion is spreading in Spain, it would seem as if the chief Governments of Europe would shortly be compelled to step in and protect by force of arms their subjects whose lives and property may be endangered in the general overthrow of authority. If the Republic finds itself reduced to seeing the foreigner interfere for the vindication of law in Spain, it will, we suspect, have a very slender chance of further existence.

The Iowa express-car robbers have escaped their pursuers for the present. The St. Louis police think they can be identified with some Missouri desperadoes who have already committed three or four bold bank robberies with impunity, and who are said to rendezvous in Jackson County in that State, and to be surrounded by relatives willing to protect them. The robbery, by the way, occurred not on the Union Pacific Road, as stated on Thursday, but on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road. With this road the Union Pacific forms connection, but is not in any way responsible for its management. An interesting account of the robbery by an eye witness will be found in this morning's TIMES.

The Australian colonists have for some time past been working themselves into a high state of indignation over what is considered a breach of faith on the part of the British Government. Several months ago, the Earl of KIMBERLY sent a dispatch to each of the colonies, the substance of which was that hereafter the Home Government would have the mail conveyed to and from Galle free of cost, provided the colonies would undertake the service between Galle and Australia—the Home Government contributing toward the expense £40,000 per annum. The offer was immediately taken into consideration, and agreed to by six out of seven of the colonies, the dissenting one being New South Wales. The reason for the dissent from the majority was because the compact was to be made with the understanding that Melbourne was to be the terminus of the route. The Earl of KIMBERLY subsequently sent communications to the colonies to the effect that as they had been unable to agree, the Imperial Government had decided to continue the existing contract for two years longer. This action has roused the indignation of the six colonies, and set their newspapers to printing articles and communications neither complimentary to the Earl nor respectful to the Imperial Government. The colonists argue that as a majority only was needed to give effect to the Earl of KIMBERLY's proposition, and that as six out of seven of the colonies assented, there must, as a consequence, have been some "unfair and underhand influence at work." And such is life in Australia.

RECLAIMING OUR OWN.

In a great City like this, the Board of Health should be armed with very extensive powers, and ought never to be afraid of using them. The Board of Health in this City is quite powerful enough for all purposes, but for some years past it has failed to do its duty. Its agents have often been accused of allowing dangerous nuisances to remain in the streets, for what one of WALTER SCOTT's characters calls a "consideration." A man received notice to discontinue or remove some nuisance, and yet it was kept on the same as ever. When asked how he managed to escape unmolested, he would give a knowing wink and explain that he had "fixed it" with the authorities. Probably these insinuations were not always well founded, but it is undeniable that we have had a Board of Health which contented itself with making periodical reports, and which carefully abstained from interfering with the originators of nuisances. Private persons took possession of the thoroughfares just as they wanted them, and the public were only enabled to use the streets on sufferance. Stall-keepers and others almost resented the liberty which any man or woman took in walking past their wares. In many narrow streets, pedestrians were (and are) turned into the road. The store-keeper wants the sidewalk, and he takes it. What does he care for the public?

Thus, in course of time, many persons have come to believe that they are the real owners of the streets on which they are permitted to squat. The stall-keepers in Washington Market are going to bring actions against the City, just as if they had been ejected from a freehold. There cannot be a doubt that the permits under which the stalls were originally held were illegal, and consequently all subsequent transactions based upon these permits are illegal too. The stall-keepers will only throw good money after bad in bringing these actions; but by all means let them carry on their proceedings. They will be the means of convincing squatters of all kinds that the streets are for the use of the public, and are not a portion of private stores. No man has a right to put barrels, or display his wares, or dump down his goods on the public thoroughfares. Vesey-street, Murray-street, Fulton-street, Nassau-street—almost every narrow and crowded thoroughfare is blocked up with these incumbrances. Varick-street at night looks like a long cart-shed. Every cart which is put out into the streets at night ought to be seized by the police. The car lines leave very little room for general traffic as it is. Broadway is far too narrow for the stream of traffic that pours up and down it from morning till night. Yet, if you go out of Broadway, it is very difficult to get from Fourteenth-street to Wall-street in any private vehicle. We want all the street room that we have, and more besides, and yet, until the recent activity of the Board of Health, encroachments on the thoroughfares were daily becoming more numerous. The principle laid down by Judge MONELL, that the Corporation itself has no right to authorize the erection of any structure in the streets which occasions inconvenience to the public, is undoubtedly a sound one. On any other theory, the public thoroughfares might be closed altogether. If you own a house, the ground to the middle of the street is theoretically yours. But would you be allowed to build out into the middle of the street? You might as well claim that right as set up a claim to the sidewalks.

An astonishing change for the better might be made in the appearance of our City if the Board of Health and the Police authorities were to take a decided course in reference to this matter. Whenever barrels or other goods are put out on the sidewalk, insist on their removal. The ash-barrels cause sufficient inconvenience, and the time may perhaps come when that primitive method of getting rid of the refuse of a city—worthy only of a little settlement in the backwoods—will be done away with. But when a man's stock in trade is exhibited on the pathway, by the side of his ashes and garbage, the public have been practically dispossessed of their property. No corporation permits can justify such a proceeding as that. If every man is at liberty to set up any nuisance he thinks proper, right under the noses of his neighbors, we may as well admit at once that the City is absolutely without a government. The present Board of Health seems determined that the powers intrusted to it shall not be idle. The Mayor has attempted to cripple it, but the Mayor's authority went for nothing in this case. Nor can he expect to have the sympathies of the public with him in an effort to inflict a direct injury upon that public. Mr. HAVEMEYER, unfortunately, has not the least idea of the requirements of the New-York of 1873. The City has grown during the last thirty years; but he has not. He is stuck fast in the same old rut, like a heavy wagon in a country lane. He thinks the City is a big sort of village; the police a watch; and as for all this new-fangled talk about "sanitary regulations" and "cleanliness," he regards it all with thorough contempt. He has lived among bad smells for many years—why should children die of them now? A progressive Mayor is the man we want for this City; and instead of that, we have got a man whose ideas are all solidified in a mold of the pattern of "fifty years since," and cannot now be turned into a liquid form. The fuss about obscene literature must also seem to Mr. HAVEMEYER very ridiculous, since he has placed one of the distinguished "authors" of that literature over the police force. Rip Van Winkle, another eminent "Dutchman," would understand the needs of our population quite as well as Mr. HAVEMEYER. No other man but he, holding high office, would have attempted to prevent the Board of Health demolishing the Washington Market stalls.

We hope that the Board of Health will persevere in its work, and act without fear or favor. Let it study only the public interests, and act with due discretion, and the public will stand by it. Fulton and Centre Markets sadly need attention. At all hours of the day Centre Market smells like a neglected sewer. Carts carry offal away from it full in the hot sun, and the whole atmosphere is poisoned for hundreds of yards round. The sidewalk near Centre Market has all but disappeared. While the Board of Health is at it, let it make a clean sweep of all these nuisances. We hope it is not true that Mr. GREEN has sanctioned, so far as he can, the revival of the stalls already demolished, with a slight change of situation. It has been a hard job to get the stalls down. Mr. GREEN ought not to let DEVOE persuade him that he has any authority to set them up again.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

Farmers' granges are not to be confined to the West. The agricultural interest in the South, similarly situated as to the transportation question, has taken up the movement, and we are told that 140 granges have already been instituted in Mississippi; that the organization is spreading in Virginia, and that Tennessee farmers sympathize with it. Considering the growing influence of the movement, the public are anxious to know just what it purposes to accomplish. "We fight exorbitant charges on the railways," say the farmers, but then the Secretary of their association in Illinois, and presumably their mouth-piece, is careful to add that they wage no war upon property, and that there is no disposition to refuse the railways a scale of prices which will be remunerative upon the actual investment. But here we meet the grave difficulty of determining just what that is. Railway directors, who have marked up the stocks of their roads fifty or one hundred per cent., justify their act upon one of two grounds; either that past earnings have been spent upon their roads, and should be divided among the stockholders—this was VANDERBILT's plea when he watered Central and Hudson River—or else, where that is clearly untenable, that, on account of taxation and a depreciated currency, the roads could not be rebuilt and equipped for less than their increased capitals. It is asked if real estate and most kinds of personal property have largely advanced in currency prices, why should railway shares remain at the old figures? Conceding that there is justice in this view, it may be answered that the usual increase is far greater than the application of this rule would permit; and, also, that in case prices of construction, &c., should again fall, the fact that much of these stocks had passed to bona-fide holders for full value, would be urged as a conclusive reason for not reducing their share capital proportionately.

Many of the Western roads, as we have already stated, have gone much further than this. Managers have saddled their roads with new lines, many of them premature, built with the proceeds of bonds and with a fictitious stock capital, which is added by lease or otherwise to the stock of the old company. Fast freight and express lines, also, somehow thrive, even if the roads upon which they run earn no dividends. Now, as long as stockholders cannot get legitimate profits, managers must try to find illegitimate profits for them in overcharges. It seems very difficult to remedy this condition of things by legislation. The recent Illinois law regulating charges, which was an experiment in this direction, will hardly effect the good hoped for. The St. Louis *Democrat* explains that it is not a pro-rata law, but simply provides that a charge for any given distance shall not be so large or larger than that for a greater distance. If this be so, transportation over 200 miles of road, from a point where there is competition, need only be, as the *Democrat* asserts, a trifle greater than for fifty miles where there is no competition, and the Illinois railways have (says the same authority) arranged their rates accordingly.

It seems to be conceded that a pro-rata law would tend to divert business from the railways of the State which enacted it to those of neighboring States; that if passed in Illinois, for instance, it would operate to the benefit of St. Louis and the injury of Chicago, and that loss of through business would have to be followed by an advance in local rates. Besides, would not such a law discourage road-building? If any locality where there was but a single railway could get as good terms as where competition existed, would not the motive for local interest in a competing road be removed? State ownership of a single road is urged in Massachusetts, on the ground that the others would thereby be kept in order. But such ownership could not extend beyond the bounds of the State, and the trunk lines would try to starve it. Besides, State ownership of railways in this country has never been a success, whatever may be said of the Belgian and German railways; and the interference of the General Government might furnish a remedy worse than the disease. The whole subject is attended with grave difficulties, but the farmers have a wrong, and no doubt a remedy for it can be found.

ROMANOFF AND GUELPH.

The Duke of EDINBURGH, the second son of Queen VICTORIA, has, it appears, wooed and won the Grand Duchess MARIE, the only daughter of the Czar of Russia. The royal pair have already been betrothed, and the question of their union may, therefore, be considered settled. The marriage will be remarkable as being the first family alliance which has ever taken place between the royal families of Russia and England. The two countries never have been very friendly, and though their brief union against the power of NAPOLEON was both preceded and followed by an alliance against the Ottoman Turks, the Eastern policy of Russia and England has been for half a century diametrically opposed. It would be decidedly oversanguine to hazard the prediction that the armies of the two Empires will never come into collision again, and it would be still more preposterous to suppose that the pending royal alliance will have any influence in delaying or preventing such an occurrence. All that can reasonably be inferred from it, in a political sense, is that the relations of Great Britain and Russia are, at present, supposed to be on a perfectly satisfactory footing, and that there is no immediate prospect of a Russian princess finding England anything but a perfectly agreeable residence.

The match is said to be one of affection on both sides. This is more than can be said of a good many royal matches, English and otherwise, that might be named. The Grand Duchess MARIE is said to be liberally endowed with beauty and a lovable disposition. The chronic melancholy of her father, the Czar, has found in the companionship of his daughter one of its chief means of solace, and the ruler of all the Russias will hardly be able to part without a sore pang from the child who has but lately blossomed into a charming woman. There is every reason to suppose that the Duke of EDINBURGH will prove to be a husband worthy of the daughter of the Czar. Under his popular designation of "the Sailor Prince," he has been somewhat of a favorite with the British people. His popularity was rather dimmed a few years ago by the reputation he got of being a little "mean" in pecuniary matters—of being liberal in bestowing presents, and then asking the nation to pay for them—but in a prince who is not likely to be anything higher than Duke of SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, this may be rated as a fault that leans to virtue's side.

There are, it is true, people who predict a much more brilliant future for the princes of the royal family of England than the chiefly ornamental rôles which they now fill. A certain class of political thinkers believe that the British colonies will furnish royal heritages for the younger sons of Queen VICTORIA, either as viceroys, or holding a position similar to that of the South German potentates in a confederated empire. The brilliancy of the Russian match may help to mature a project of this kind, and some future Cabinet may feel disposed to advise the Queen to establish a semi-royal court under Prince ALFRED at Ottawa, and another under Prince ARTHUR at Sydney or Melbourne. We suspect that a scheme like this would be somewhat hindered by the same cause which has been acknowledged as the chief obstacle to the Russian alliance—the spread of democratic doctrines among the subjects of Queen VICTORIA. The Court at St. Petersburg had some vague forebodings that the progress of British radicalism might at no distant period reduce the Duke of EDINBURGH to the ranks of a disinherited prince. That and the creation of the colonies into royal provinces represent the two poles of speculation on such matters. The truth probably lies somewhere between them.

MODERN PILGRIMAGES.

Those members of the Church of England who think that Protestantism can be strengthened by adopting the practices of the Church of Rome, would do well to look at the pilgrimages of French Catholics to the shrines of their favorite saints. If anything were needed to show how very wide is the separation between the minds to which Protestantism appeals, and those to which Romanism appeals, it is these curious excursions. It is impossible to conceive of any large number of Protestants, whatever their mental development, or whatever fanaticism they might indulge in in some directions, performing ceremonies of this character. They could not go through with them with straight faces. The minds that take naturally to Protestant beliefs, and find support in them for the trials and temptations of life, give small welcome to mere shows. They are much more likely to feel more than they profess than to profess more than they feel. The essential idea of symbolism is foreign to them. It is very hard for them to see in anything a value of which there is not some palpable, or at least perceptible, evidence. To them the performances of some educated French Catholics seem mere absurdity. Take, for instance, the "pilgrimage of Paray-le-Monial," recently made by a large party of Deputies from the French National Assembly. These gentlemen journeyed from Paris with the utmost appearance of solemnity. They donned red crosses across their breasts. They bore a banner, on one side of which was a portrait of a man, representing Jesus, with the heart exposed, and the inscription *Cor Jesu in te speranteum salus.* As they marched, they sang in loud tones the following hymn, which has a strange flavor of politics and piety combined:

> "Dieu de Clemence,
> O Dieu vainqueur;
> Sauvez Rome et la France,
> Par votre Sacre Cœur."

The Bishop of the Diocese addressed them in a style which would strike a Protestant audience as pompous and inflated, rather than impressive. We do not insinuate that it struck the sixty clever French politicians in this way. Possibly they accepted it in sincerity. But American Protestants would only tolerate it from the political platform, and would despise it there. They were told that their act was "a great act, accomplished in the name of France, in the face of heaven and earth," and that the Bishop would "enregister it in the name of Religion." They were told that they represented the "head and the heart of the National Assembly," and were "blessed to have raised up the banner of the old faith of their fathers." For their own part, one in sympathy with the curious pageant, declares that they bore their banner "bravely," and that "it was an admirable spectacle, and such as to bring tears." Surely tears are not what would be likely to greet such a demonstration on the part of say sixty respectable members of Parliament, or a like number of our own Senators and Representatives.

We notice that a movement is on foot in England to arrange a pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial. It is to start some time in September. The Bishops of Beverley, Southwark, and Salford, and the Archbishop of Westminster, have approved the project. The latter has addressed a letter to the Duke of NORFOLK of a very fervent nature. He has heard of the matter "with great joy." "It is an act of faith in the sight of the world, which seems every day becoming more and more unconscious of the presence and power of God." It is difficult to believe that Protestants could ever see any evidence of "the presence and power of God" in the ceremonies at the "shrine of Margaret Mary." The Archbishop says "it will be a witness to the power of prayer," and that "it will hasten the day when the reign of wrong shall cease." This sounds well, but what does it mean? What could men of ordinary sense, such as obtain guidance and consolation in thousands of Protestant churches, glean from these rounded specimens of religious rhetoric? We do not deny that they convey a meaning to those to whom they are addressed. It is not impossible that many Englishmen may sew red crosses on the lappels of their modern coats, and start by rail to emulate the example of the ancient Crusaders as best they can. But the effect of such a proceeding on the Protestants of England will not encourage the attempt to Romanize the Protestant worship.

CONDITIONAL PARDONS.

One of the most forcible objections urged against the substitution of life-imprisonment for the death-penalty in capital cases, is that in this State, under our present system of laws, an injudicious exercise of the pardoning power may at any time render the punishment nugatory, and so deprive it of all effect as a preventive of crime. This is undoubtedly true, and as a corollary to this argument, it has come to be a subject of serious consideration with many whether it is wise to intrust to the Executive so large a discretion in this matter of pardons as is given by the Constitution of the State of New-York. In many of the States, notably in Massachusetts and New-Jersey, whose judiciary is second to none in learning and integrity, and whose police laws are usually enforced with an inflexibility that is almost proverbial, this power is reposed in a court of pardons; and, it is needless to say, is far less frequently exercised than has been the custom here.

There is another peculiarity of the Massachusetts system, moreover, which has a tendency to make the pardon, when granted, much more efficacious for thorough reform. That is to make it conditional on good behavior, somewhat after the fashion of the English ticket-of-leave, without the degrading stigma which attaches to the latter. Under the plan we refer to, the convict who has deserved clemency is pardoned, restored to all his civil rights, and set in the way to redeem his past and make himself once more a good and honest citizen. But he is given to understand at the same time, that his first relapse into evil will consign him again to prison, there to serve out the remainder of his unexpired term. A rather severe but apparently just application of this principle was quoted in our issue a few days since.

In 1861, one FAIRBANKS was convicted of arson, seemingly on circumstantial evidence, and sentenced to the State Prison for life. During his confinement he behaved himself so well as to merit and receive a pardon in 1871. It was made a condition of this clemency, however, that if the prisoner should be convicted of any other crime, he must return and complete the original sentence. For some time all went well with the liberated convict. He set himself steadily at work, and bade fair in a short time to obliterate the memory of his past misdeeds, when, unfortunately, he began to indulge in liquor, became involved in a quarrel, was arrested, tried, and convicted, on a charge of assault and battery, and sent to the House of Correction for one month. A few days since he completed this sentence, and stepped forth, as he supposed, to liberty, only to be seized by the Warden of the State Prison and hurried back to his old place of confinement, there to end his life.

The shock of such a relapse into captivity after once tasting the sweets of liberty must have been doubly great, but for that very reason it was proportionately salutary; and should FAIRBANKS have the luck, which he hardly seems to deserve, to be again pardoned, he will probably lead a much more exemplary life. And we should be glad to see all pardons granted upon a like condition. In our own State, especially, it would go far to strengthen further confidence in the wisdom of the pardoning power, and in the efficacy of imprisonment. It is not too much to demand in the interests of society that a man who has once seriously offended against the law should be held all his life thereafter on probation. If upon his release he be really reformed, and resolved upon leading a worthy career, the remembrance of the yawning prison gates will serve only as an additional incentive to urge him forward and to keep him in the right path. If he is, on the other hand, impenitent and unredeemed, his vacant cell furnishes that protection which society has a right to demand against the hardened transgressor. In either event the condition does no harm, but rather aids to temper justice with mercy by making clemency safe in many doubtful cases. The whole subject is an eminently proper one for judicious legislation.

WARD'S ISLAND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is remarkable, and very much to be regretted, that a matter of such importance as the Church question on Ward's Island receives so little attention from the Press and the public. An explanation for this apparent apathy might be found in the fact that the subject has only been brought to public notice in the shape of a controversy between some of the former commissioners, while the principle involved has been kept out of sight. A brief statement of the facts will be necessary to interest and to enlighten the public.

The Commissioners of Emigration are State officers, appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the purpose of rendering protection to arriving immigrants, and to provide, during a limited time, for the support and maintenance of such as shall become a public charge. The means necessary for the performance of these duties are derived from the enforcement or the commuting of bonds given by the owners or assignees of vessels bringing immigrants to this port. The law, in granting to the Commissioners of Emigration power to collect the necessary means, provides at the same time that the moneys received by them shall not be applied or appropriated to any other purpose or use than to defray the expenses incurred for the care, support, or maintenance of persons or passengers landing from vessels at the port of New-York. In the earlier history of the Commission, before the Romanists had become an aggressive power in this country and had made politicians their allies and servants, the Commissioners interpreted the words care, support, and maintenance in so liberal a manner as to provide to a certain extent as well for the spiritual as the physical welfare of their charges. They employed, and paid out of the general fund, a Catholic and a Protestant chaplain, and they assigned some rooms in one of the hospitals and one of the refuge buildings for the religious service of these denominations. When, under the Tammany régime, the Romanists and their coadjutors commanded an overwhelming majority in the board, they made it appear that the rooms devoted to the Roman Catholic service were not large enough nor sufficiently safe, and succeeded in passing a resolution to appropriate $35,000 for the erection of a church. This church was completed last December, and, notwithstanding the earnest opposition of some members, was temporarily assigned to the Romanists. They, with their usual adroitness and unscrupulousness, now proclaim that the church was expressly built for them and surrendered for their exclusive use. A majority of the present Commissioners do not seem to agree with these views, and hence the trouble.

If the Commissioners of Emigration were a private corporation, this matter would not affect the public interest, but, they being State officers, and the property they control being intrusted to them by the State for special purposes, the issue is one of great importance, and may lead to very grave consequences.

In nearly all our public institutions the same buildings are used alternately by different denominations for their worship, without any objection or any disadvantage to the inmates.

The persistency and tenacity which the Romanists display in this question must, therefore, have some stronger motive than simply the obtaining of a suitable place for public worship. What they really want is to establish a precedent. If they obtain permanent possession of this church, they will claim that the principle has been recognized that the public funds can and may be divided among different religious sects, and be used by them as they please. They will demand from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction separate chapels; from the Commissioners of Education separate schools, or their share of the money under the control of these officers, and they will not rest until they succeed.

Men who do not scruple to declare that the minority in the late Emigration Board, by not protesting against the publication of some sentences in the yearly report which they believed had been stricken out, had sanctioned the very matter they opposed, will not hesitate to charge that the Governor who appointed and the Senate who confirmed the Commissioners of Emigration must be considered as indorsing and approving their actions; that the Press and the public, by not protesting against the demands of the Romanists, acknowledge the justice and fairness of the same. This will be the state of affairs if the Commissioners of Emigration do not restore the church on Ward's Island to the common use of all emigrants entitled to their protection.

Respectfully, X. C.

NEWPORT, Thursday, July 24, 1873.

THE WEAKNESS OF PROTESTANTISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Protestants are greatly indebted to THE NEW-YORK TIMES for its recent outspoken articles on Romanism and Protestantism, and for the opportunity given to a number of correspondents to present their thoughts and suggestions upon these important topics.

Your correspondent, S. X., justly remarks: "You cannot, of course, open your columns to religious controversy;" but as you have very kindly permitted him and others to present views that are calculated to make the impression that the Protestant Episcopal Church may be regarded as the best representative of that true "Catholicity" which alone can meet "Romanism," permit me to call attention to a few points that deserve some notice in a public discussion like the present.

I fully agree with S. X., that "behind modern Romanism, and underneath it, lies a well-defined body of religious truth and ecclesiastical order, drawn from the Bible and primitive Christian usage and law," and that we must oppose Papal errors "by Scripture testimony interpreted by the early Christian creeds and canons, and illustrated by Christian practice, through successive centuries antecedent to modern Romanism;" and also that "the negation of Protestantism must be replaced by positive doctrinal searching," (teaching?) My object is to call attention to the simple historical fact that the reformation of the sixteenth century, which began and did its greatest work in Germany, built upon this basis and fought under this banner. The Reformation in Germany under Luther and his colaborers, was not a mere negation and protest, but a reassertion of, and return to that "well-defined body of religious truth and ecclesiastical order drawn from the Bible and primitive Christian usage and law." That was the position taken by Martin Luther before the Diet of Worms. He felt himself strong behind the Bible and the uniform testimony of the earliest and best ages of the church, and of the fathers whom Rome herself professed and still professes to revere. This was the position clearly taken by the earliest confession of Protestantism, the celebrated Augsburg confession, presented in 1530. On this platform almost all Protestants or Evangelical Christians then stood. It preceded the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England and of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Westminster Confession, the Decrees of the Synod of Dort, the Heidelberg Catechism, and all the subsequent creeds and statements of the various divisions of Protestantism.

From that day to the present, the Augsburg Confession has remained the fundamental creed of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which, while deservedly called the mother church of the Reformation, lays claim to be the largest branch of the Protestant family.

The Augsburg Confession was at one time cordially subscribed by John Calvin, and some years ago a vast assembly of Christians, constituting of the celebrated Kirchentag (Church Diet) of Germany, bore testimony to the fundamental character of this earliest and most important Evangelical confession.

When Protestants are urged to seek the good old ways, and to occupy some tenably common ground, it may not be amiss to call their attention to the principles of the great Central Reformation in Germany, and to ask them whether subsequent departures have been an improvement, and whether the later confessions of different lands and parties have not grown weaker, in proportion to their departure from the original principles upon which the great Reformation was founded?

It may be worth considering whether all the wisdom of modern Protestantism would be able to frame a better fundamental confession than that which the vast body of Protestants presented, or confessed, June 25, 1530, in the German City of Augsburg.

G. F. K.

SARATOGA.

AFTER THE RACE—A HOTEL'S STORE-ROOM—MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, July 25, 1873.

We have got through our first agony—the opening day of the race meeting. Of course, the supporters of Tom Bowling are in great glee and high feather over their success; they won their money and were certainly not chary in spending it. One fact I can record with pleasure, a vast number of the ladies won on Tom Bowling. They are crowding in and out of Smith's jewelry-store on Broadway accordingly; their winnings evidently having a strong tendency to burn holes in their pockets. The proposed renewal of the contest for the Travers Stakes, in the shape of a special race on an off day between Tom Bowling, Count D'Orsay, and Springbok, is heartily welcomed by every one. Mr. McGrath tells me this morning that he is ready and willing to put up his stake of $1,000 or even [illegible]. Belmont's trainer says that Mr. Belmont will no doubt agree for his horse, being naturally vexed at the dogged way in which he stuck to the starting post yesterday. The Saratoga Racing Association have offered to add $1,500 to the stakes, and it apparently depends on the extent of the injury to Springbok's forefoot whether the race comes off or no. The cut is a deep one, but it is not in a part likely to produce more than a temporary disablement. There is no doubt that such a race between these three great rivals would create an intense excitement in the racing world, and fill Saratoga to overflowing.

It is full enough already for all comfort. The large hotels all had a number of guests lodging out in the village last night—some of them from 150 to 200—and this morning the sidewalks on Broadway were sufficiently thronged to impede locomotion so soon as breakfast was disposed of; for Saratoga never omits the important duty of eating, and a bad appetite seems to be the exception. But then, the hotel-keepers cater for all sorts of appetites, from the man who can get away with a porter-house steak to the languishing girl of the period who can only pick at a quail's wing. This morning, while taking my constitutional calumet of peace in the Clarendon Hotel garden, I encountered Mr. Leland. "Would you like to see the day's provender? I'm just going round to the store-rooms," he said, as he passed me. Well, I thought I would go and see on what Saratoga dined and wined, and I started to accompany him on his daily tour through the kitchens. I ought to say that the Clarendon, though one of the most ultra-aristocratic hotels in the country as regards its visitors, is by no means so large as the Grand Union or Congress Hall. It does not hold more than 450 to 500 guests. The first department we entered was the grocery-store, where there was as great a stock of tea, coffee, sugar, sauces, canned fruits, and all the general run of those sort of things as would fit out a first-class store in New-York. Passing on we came to the ice-house. There, in one compartment, lay 300 pounds of brook trout, all perfect beauties, 600 pounds of salmon, 150 Spanish mackerel, besides eels, halibut, &c., all packed most artistically in powdered ice in a fashion to produce the pangs of hunger in the most disorganized stomach. The Fat Boy would have remained rooted on the spot from breakfast time till the dinner gong rang. In other boxes were 1,800 pounds of beef, 600 pair of Spring chickens, 400 fowls, 200 woodcock, sucking pigs, Spring lambs, calves' heads, terrapins, green turtles, and every luxury dear to the gastronomic heart. One thing gave me a faint idea of the amount of work done in the kitchen of a large hotel. Mr. Leland's dinner-table compels him to keep seven women engaged in doing nothing else but peeling potatoes for five hours every day; and then there is the bakery and pastry department, (I counted over 100 barrels of flour in one passage alone;) and last, though not least, the wine cellar, with its bins upon bins of costly "grape juice," as the current expression of the day puts it. Well, there is no doubt that Saratoga dines every day. M. de Talleyrand should have lived to this our day, and have passed a season at the Springs. He would not, in that case, have charged the American people with having six-and-thirty religions and only one gravy. On the contrary, we are by no means good church-goers here. But we have a splendid salve for wounded consciences, in the fact that we have very little church accommodation.

Though to-day is an off day, so far as the races are concerned, it is no off day in the way of amusement and excitement.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, delegations from the various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, now in encampment at Troy, arrived here on a special train, and, headed by Doring's Band, and escorted by a detachment of Zouaves, and a battery of artillery, marched down Broadway to Congress Park. The hotel piazzas were crowded, the streets were jammed with visitors, and the men marched well. On reaching the hill in the park the men were serenaded by Gilmore's Band, in the presence of the best part of 10,000 people. The men are now bivouacked in the park. They will return to Troy at 6 o'clock this evening, and their encampment will break up to-morrow.

This afternoon the first of the series of trotting races, which are to alternate with the running races during the entire meeting, comes off at Glen Mitchell this afternoon. Eight horses have arrived at the Glen, all of which, I am told, will start. The racing men will, therefore, have a good field from which to choose a winner. The betting is very lively and a little wild, as is always the case when so many horses trot together. The telegraph will tell you the result. In the evening the ladies' race—the first grand full-dress ball of the season—takes place at Congress Hall. Mr. Southgate, who rules such matters, tells me that he has already about 1,500 entries. As to the prizes, I can only say that I heard a Wall-street banker remark, at the Congress Hall dinner table, yesterday, that, to his knowledge, the representatives of $300,000,000 were seated at the tables. That is no mean stake for the ladies to run for, and as there is always ample scope for a little jockeying in such matters, we may fairly anticipate that the ball will be worthy of Saratoga, past and present.

By the way, Saratoga is going to make a new departure. A great effort is going to be made to introduce the villa system here on a far more extensive scale than it exists at present. On Union-avenue, just beyond the race-course, a large piece of property is to be devoted to this purpose, and Mr. Conkling will shortly dispose of it in 200 lots at auction. Union-avenue leads out to the lake, and is worthy of Saratoga. It is a double drive, with a row of trees in the middle, and is certainly a noble situation for villa residences. Many New-Yorkers and Bostonians, I hear, will attend the sale, and if prices are not too high will soon provide themselves with a permanent Summer residence, under the sovereignty of the queen of watering-places.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

We are requested to mention that no subscriptions will be received for the opera season to be commenced by Mr. Maretzek at the Grand Opera-house on Oct. 6. Increased freedom of action for the manager and for his patrons is secured, of course, by this new policy.

PHILADELPHIANS GOING WEST.

About twenty-eight city officials of Philadelphia will start on a Western tour on Saturday next, 26th inst., expecting to go as far as San Francisco. The party will consist of Mayor Stokley, Chief Commissioner Dickinson, several other heads of departments, and a number of members of the two branches of City Councils, including especially a portion of the Highway and Survey Committees. No one will be permitted to join the expedition who does not pay into the treasury of the party $200 before starting, as an installment at least toward the expenses. A special car will be taken, and will be at the disposal of the party until their return. The details of the route have not yet been settled, although it is understood that several of the large cities of the Western States, such as Columbus, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis will be made halting points. A reception will be tendered the party at Columbus, Ohio. Mayor Stokley will leave them at that point, and it is probable that Chief Commissioner Dickinson will turn his face homeward before the Golden State is reached.

LONG BRANCH.

HOTEL AND COTTAGE LIFE.

WALL-STREET AND RAILWAY MAGNATES AT THE SEA-SIDE—A PONY RACE — PERSONAL GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH,
Wednesday, July 23, 1873.

Coming down in the boat to the great watering-place of New-Yorkers, I found myself infinitely perplexed as to my stopping-place. I consulted various acquaintances who were making the trip, likewise. They were all decided in their opinions, but unfortunately all differed. The first was decidedly for the West End. The next person I consulted was a lady. She advised the Howland House, unless I could get into a cottage. In this dilemma I met a third, an actor, who suggested Leach's. "No stiffness there, no formality, but everybody as friendly as can be. The bills are awful, but you wouldn't mind it." By this time I was becoming conscious that my advisers were doing me no good. I know something of all the hotels in the place, and after mature consideration settled down upon the Ocean House.

I was soon in the best room at the clerk's disposal, so he said, and could not for the life of me find that a single thing had been replaced for the last five years. The window was open, and with a perfect sense of security a spider had built its web down to the sill, and was leisurely engaged in disemboweling an unhappy fly. Various wrecks of mosquitoes adorned the web, which glittered prismatically in the sun and was a fine ornament to the room. The battered, common old yellow wooden furniture, the drawers that refuse to open, the clothes-press that declines to shut, were all there as in the past, and as I tested them, one by one, I felt comparatively young. I hurried down to lunch, and it was only when I was eating some blue-fish, quite fresh, and miraculously stewed, that I felt sure I had made no mistake. The house was very full, so Warren Leland assured me, and there were magnates from Wall-street and big guns from the Erie Railway. Prince Fisk made it an Erie house in Burroughs' time, and the Erie men stand by it still. Glancing rapidly over the book I saw colonels from Havana and coal men from Pittsburg, and one or two men connected with the Atlantic and Pacific Railway. But Clinton B. Fisk, of that line, was, it seems, at the West End, and Mr. Pierce, the admirable President, is stopping at Green's. Now if I were only well acquainted with Wall-street I should probably find the Ocean House quite a centre of stock news, for the redoubtable Jay Gould is here, also Col. Blanchard, the Freight Agent of the Erie line, and Dr. Eldridge, the king of Elmira, is expected. All these heavy operators could give points if they so felt disposed.

Finding the atmosphere of the place decidedly stock-brokerish, I turned and fled out upon the Marine Parade to get rid of Wall-street news, which does not in the least interest me. There is one great improvement in the Branch now, and that is the number of stages which ply between the East and West Ends; there are also "rovers" which will take wayfarers to the cottages. Formerly if one wanted to go to the cottages, there was no resource but to take a hack, and allow the driver to skin you without reserve. This change must be very welcome to the crowds who come down just for the sail, and who mean to go back by the 2 o'clock boat. But they find that they can be carried about cheaply, so they always stop for the 4:30 train. It is curious to watch these people, because nine-tenths of them, after walking along the beach, and examining the bathers and the fishing boats landing in the surf, invariably wind up by going to see President Grant's house. They probably think it something tremendous. The great sin of "the cottage by the sea" has been so dinned into their ears by the catawampous element of the Press, that they are prepared to find a colossal structure of marble, adorned with barbaric pearl and gold. When they see it in all its real simplicity, they are confounded, and believe the stage-driver to be joking. The cottage on the opposite side of the road, belonging to Mr. Jesse Seligman, the banker, is infinitely grander; so is Mr. Murphy's, which is a little beyond it; so is Mr. Curtis', close by. The pleasure-seekers all imagine this to be the residence of George William Curtis, the polished editor of the Harper periodicals. But it has no such honor. It belongs to the Curtis who is interested in the Winslow Soothing Syrup.

At the West End, in one of the small parlors, there was a delightful exhibition of Young America's goaheadativeness. The boys of the Branch have been so fired by the feats of Tom Bowling that they are going to do some racing too. They have got up a sweepstakes for ponies, race to be run next Saturday; no animal to be admitted more than fifteen hands high, and the top weight to be ninety-five pounds. The distance has not yet been decided, some sticking out for a mile, others for half a mile; but this will be settled in a day or so. There are ten intended entries, whose names and riders I will send to you as soon as the thing is closed. The entries will be $10 each, and the first pony is to get $250, the second $100, and the third $50. This prize-money is to be raised out of the price of admission—$2 to the grand stand and fifty cents to the field. This is the only feature of the performance I do not heartily admire. I like the pluck of the boys offering to ride a mile race; but this eagerness for money is not gentlemanly. The Monmouth Park Association is going to let them have the track for nothing, and they will do well either to charge nothing for admission, or to devote the proceeds to some charitable purpose. A love of healthy out-door sport is good; but there is a gambling element here which ought to be suppressed, and I sincerely trust that the parents of the boys—all of them wealthy—will refuse their sanction unless the money made at the gate is handed over for charitable purposes. The entry-money will be enough for the winner; or the association might give a piece of plate out of the gate-money, and turn over the residue to the poor. As it stands at present, it shows the canker in our American blood too plainly to be agreeable. If the race is to be a mile, I have a great mind to enter the black pony that the telegraph messenger-boy rides, and I think he would beat all the pets of the cottages—even the pony of Master Frank Hoey, who is the leading spirit of this enterprise.

The other day, I took a carriage, and went to Cedar-avenue to see Mr. Hoey's charming gardens and grounds. This may be considered the regular thing to do for the hotel people, just as visiting President Grant's cottage in a stage is universally the practice of the visitors who come down for a few hours only. The drive on Cedar-avenue and through the woods around the gardens is extremely pleasant, the fragrance from the pines being perfectly exquisite. But not much of the gardens can be seen that way, so I dismounted, and made a road for myself through a shrubbery where a terra cotta figure of Galileo was standing as sentinel. From this point the road led by winding paths to the front of the house, from which a beautiful view is to be gained. The lawn extends from the front of the house with a gentle slope downward for a distance of 500 yards, with an equal breadth on either side of the pathway. In front of the house there is a geometric plat, in which are contained other geometric figures, the centre being diamond-shaped, and filled completely with brilliantly-colored eskcolzias. Above these is a snow-white vase of great size, filled with begonias and lobelias. Around this figure are about twenty others in which are massed heliotrope, fuschias, peonies, lantanas, petunias, everlastings, verbenas, while above them all rise the sheaths of the gladiolus, covered with flowers of every possible hue. The effect of this is wonderfully bright, so glowing are the colors in spite of the excessive drouth. The petunias are many of them double, and of unusual splendor, and the gladiolus here is as superb as in the entrance to the Bois de Boulogne in Paris. The begonias also resemble carved pieces of coral, so deep is their hue. There must be something specially adapted to flowers in the soil and climate of New-Jersey, because these flowers, though so magnificent, were not at their best in consequence of the lack of rain. From the central bed the walk extends downward to the greenhouse and shrubberies, and the public drive, or rather that portion of Mr. Hoey's grounds in which public carriages are permitted to drive. Along the whole way, on each side, there is a broad belt of flowers, in which the principal show is now made by petunias, geraniums of the bright scarlet Tom Thumb variety, pelargoniums of every color, lilies of many varieties, masses of white ilacium and of mignonette, and great tufts of new lilies. There is a sort of internal border of eskcolzias, and the crimson-leaved amaranthus. Nor must the balsams be forgotten, for they were superb in color, though in consequence of the drouth the blossoms were not large. In the centre of the path there is a delightful arbor, covered with a creeper, with trumpet-shaped flowers of yellowish red, something resembling the Virginia creeper, with honeysuckle, with jessamine, and the beautiful smilax. Inside there is a charming seat, which will just hold two, with a little squeezing. The gardener who planned this must have been a very considerate fellow, and I do not doubt many a fond couple have silently put up prayers for his welfare. As I emerged from this bower of the goddess Flora, I came upon quite an old gentleman, who at once introduced himself as Fitch, of Stamford, Conn. "You must, my dear boy, have heard of me. I have a place there at Groton nearly as charming as this, and I turned it into a home for the orphans of our soldiers and sailors who fell in the slave-holders' rebellion. Yes, Sir, it's the finest place in America, next to this. You should see what the *Evening Post* says of me. And here I am, at seventy-one years of age, forced to come down to Long Branch because I got cornered. You see, I loaned $10,000 upon some property here, and I cannot get either principal or interest, and I'm afraid the poor orphans will lose it all. So I came down to see Mr. Hoey, and get him to protect me from loss, for he is a rich man." Here I broke in: "And a just one, too, Mr. Fitch, and you may rest assured that the orphans won't be wronged by him. But I guess that there is some law trouble about some of the lots on Cedar-avenue, which formerly belonged to Mr. Hoey." "That's it," he said, "that's it. I don't know whether I own the land or not. I never saw it, nor the titles; I just loaned the money on it because the title came from Mr. Hoey. And now I can't get principal, nor interest, nor land, and so I came down to see Mr. Hoey." "But," I remarked parenthetically, "he's not here, Mr. Fitch; he went to town yesterday." "It's all right," the old man went on. Mr. Fitch walked down to the shrubbery with me, and there departed, after pledging me to come and see the Orphans' Home, at Groton, Conn., one mile and a half from Stamford. I remained behind to watch the effects of the sunlight streaming through the woods behind the house like so many golden arrows. As he descended lower and lower, broad swathes of golden glory flooded the superb lawn and lent a new grandeur to the superb flowers. It was a perfect realization of William Hart's picture of "The Golden Hour." The robins darted about in ecstacy, trilling at the tops of their voices, and the two cranes that inhabit the lawn and are generally seen motionless, perched upon one leg, became animated and dropped down the other limb, agitating their heads, opening their bills, and going through an extensive performance as if they were about to favor the world with a little melody. But their enthusiasm exhausted itself without any vocal results.

When I got back to the Ocean House I found our little world in a great state of excitement. A Mr. Lee, of Worcester, Mass., had come to introduce a new lawn game which he called "chivalrie." The spelling is his, not mine, and affords a clue to the principle of the game, which is an attempt to elevate croquet by loading it with a host of Norman French names. There are an immense number of technical terms which would take one two days to acquire, and even that time at the risk of a severe headache. Instead of the wire hoops of croquet there are most extensive stations of nickel. The players have to drive their balls through a portcullis, which is simply a gateway rendered "architectooralloorál," as Joe Gargery called it. From this they advance to the throne, which has a number of compartments on every side, to each of which is affixed a number. Whichever one the player enters he scores the number on a little dial plate like a bezique counter, which is worn round the neck, suspended to a ribbon. From the throne the ball has to be driven to another station at the right hand, called Castel Droit, which has also compartments numbered. Back again to the throne and thence to another portcullis, and thence up to another castel at the upper end. From this point back to the portcullis, thence to the throne, thence to Castel Gauche, the station on the left, thence back to the throne, thence to the portcullis of the opening, through that and out. The game is complicated by two bastilles on a line with the upper portcullis, into which, if a ball is driven, the player has either to be ransomed with five marks to the enemy, or redeemed by his partner driving one of the adversaries into another bastille. Roqueting balls is not allowed. One can only play straight or croquet a ball. The male players are termed knights, and the lady players maids of honor. When a maid of honor becomes a rover she is called a queen. There is a kind of half proposal to play a grand match in costume, but though the ladies will not find any difficulty in attiring themselves as maids of honor, I have my doubts about the knights. Will they play in armor, or simply wear surcoats over their usual garments? And will the surcoats be embroidered heraldically? It will trouble some of the knights to find their arms, and I suppose the Heraldic College in New-York will do a good stroke of business. The scene will doubtless be a gay one, and the surcoats will create great interest. I can fancy the Commodore's grandsons playing the game in coats embroidered with a locomotive proper and two mangled children for supporters, or Daniel Drew having a turn at the balls with a shield containing three bears' head argent in a field gules, with the device, "Let us bear our sorrows meekly." The crest should be a sheaf of dishonored notes, and the motto, "Rye and Erie." There is a possibility of great development in this game, which, though not nearly as interesting as croquet, appeals so forcibly to the snobbish element of our natures that it must succeed. Why, the paraphernalia that the party played on yesterday cost $2,000. If our snobs and shoddy people could bind Messrs. West & Lee, the patentees and makers, not to manufacture a set that should cost a cent less, the game would become highly popular; but they talk of making wire sets for $12, and this I greatly fear would bring it within the reach of quite common people.

GAR.

TO-DAY'S EXCURSION.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS—PROSPECTS OF A LARGE CROWD—THE FUND.

In accordance with previous arrangements, the boys and girls living in the tenement quarters of the Five Points are to go on an excursion to-day. In order to secure the confidence of the parents, Capt. Thos. Kennedy and Sergt. Joseph Douglass, of the Sixth Precinct, were given charge of the distribution of the tickets, and permission was obtained from the Board of Police to enable these officers and several other subordinates to accompany the picnic. As was stated in yesterday's TIMES, the anxiety of the children to obtain tickets was manifested to a remarkable degree, and the Captain announces that he will have a very large party.

The programme for the day will be as follows: The children will assemble at 7:30 A. M. in Franklin-street, near the Station-house, where they will be formed in line. The Governor's Island Band will be present, and as soon as the procession is ready to start it will proceed through Franklin-street to the wharf on the North River, where the barge Chicago will be in waiting to receive the boys and girls. The steward and his staff of waiters will receive their supplies at 4 A. M., and will at once commence making sandwiches (about 6,000.) As soon as the children are all safely on board, the barge will start on her trip around the City and up the Sound to Oriental Grove, on Long Island, a distance of over thirty miles. During the trip up a breakfast will be served, consisting of fresh French rolls nicely buttered, and a mug of pure milk. Abundance of chopped ice will be furnished to lessen the thirst and prevent the little ones drinking too much cold water. A luncheon of sandwiches and lemonade will be furnished at the Grove, and on the homeward trip more sandwiches and lemonade will be given to all applicants. A feast of ice-cream and sponge cake will conclude the bill of fare. The following additional contributions to the Fund are duly acknowledged:

A. G. D.	$25 00
Savings of a little boy	6 64
W. V.	2 00
G. M.	2 00
Emily (Glen Ridge)	1 00
Total	$36 64
Previously recorded	8,216 67
Total	$8,253 31
Amount expended to date	3,297 51
Cash in hand	$4,955 80

NEW CABLE LAID.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 25.—Capt. Halpin has just successfully completed the laying of a fourth cable between Sidney, Cape Breton, and Placentia, N. F.

ANTI-BUTLER.

A MOVEMENT TO PREVENT BUTLER'S NOMINATION FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, July 25.—The campaign against Gen. Butler for Governor inside the Republican Party may be said to have formally and formidably begun to-day. In answer to a circular sent out within the past three days to leading Republicans all over the State, about seventy or eighty gentlemen assembled in the Republican rallying-room established last Summer at the time of the Presidential campaign, and there organized a rallying committee to work throughout the State to secure an attendance at the preliminary caucuses of stanch Republicans who will see that the delegates are chosen to the State Convention who are opposed to Butler's nomination. The resolution providing for this committee, and which will govern its action, was not worded just as I have expressed it, for Butler's name was not mentioned in it, but this was its intent. The circular calling the meeting was as follows:

BOSTON, July 22, 1873.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned respectfully invite you to a meeting for consultation in reference to the approaching gubernatorial campaign, at Hamilton Hall, No. 6 Hamilton-place, in this city, on Friday next, July 25, at 12 o'clock M. You are requested to extend this invitation to other influential Republicans of your locality who desire to perpetuate the integrity of the Republican Party, and to promote the welfare of the State.

E. ROCKWOOD HOAR.
JOHN M. FORBES.
CHARLES ALLEN.
W. W. RICE.
ESTES HOWE.

Among the most widely known men in the meeting were Judge Hoar, and his brother, Hon. George F. Hoar, Congressman Dawes, Hon. Adin. Thayer, of Worcester; ex-Speaker Jewell, brother of Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; Speaker Sanford, Hon. Chester J. Reed, and the editors of the most prominent Republican dailies. There was but little effort to make the meeting a closed-doors affair, and it is not unlikely that some of Butler's fuglemen were present.

Judge Hoar opened the meeting by reading the call and making a brief speech, the burden of which was that the State could not afford to let Butler succeed in his raid on the gubernatorial chair, on account of his salary-grab scheme, if for nothing else. Unless he was utterly repudiated the State of Massachusetts would be reckoned as indorsing this piece of mischief in the face of the popular expression going out against it, which has been heard from all parts of the country. Hon. H. H. Coolidge, late President of the State Senate, was made the chairman of the meeting, and in taking the platform he also made a speech exhorting the Republicans to rise once more as they did two years ago and push away the man who has the audacity to press himself forward for the place which should never be sought, as the one man in the State, the one representative Republican, who ought to hold it, notwithstanding the will of the people. Mr. Coolidge eulogized the Republican Party, held that only the best of men should be its leaders and representatives, and roundly berated Butler as the man who gloried in Fort Fisher, gloried in that he voted for that eminent patriot Jefferson Davis, and gloried in his career as a troublesome politician.

It was first proposed to appoint a committee to superintend the campaign, but as it was shown that with such title they would be apt to interfere with the regular Republican State Committee, the proposition was modified so as to provide for a rallying committee, though it was very clearly indicated that the State Committee was divided, partly for Butler and partly for somebody else. While the committee to nominate this committee were out, speeches pithy and brief were made by Congressman Dawes, Adin, Thayer, Speaker Jewell, and others, the tenor of which was that the calamity of Butler's occupancy of the Governor's chair could only be prevented by organization and work, by an attendance of all good Republicans at the preliminary caucuses. The committee as formed embraces a good number of working men. Their duty will be to canvass the State, find out Butler's tactics, and meet them with counter-tactics, and to secure the co-operation and vigorous effort of the anti-Republicans everywhere. The speech of Mr. Thayer, of Worcester, expressed the situation in the State at present very correctly. He said that his observation in different parts of the State had led him to believe that three out of every four Republicans were opposed to Butler; but the trouble was, that unless driven, the three would not attend the caucuses, would stay at home and repine, while the fourth would attend the caucuses, and take a most active and vigorous part. The indications from the meeting of to-day are, that Gov. Washburn will be the choice of the Republicans, as against Butler. He is not so brilliant and shining a leader as some would wish, but he is now regarded as the safest, particularly on account of his gentle temperance principles. The attempt to have the nominating convention called earlier than usual will be vigorously opposed, though there is some slight danger that it may succeed. At present writing, Butler's stock may be safely quoted as declining. It is not true that he has the entire patronage of the office-holding community; and, even if it was, it would not go for so much in this State as in some others, because the average Massachusetts Yankee has a will of his own, and isn't inclined to be led by an office-holder, having such a creature in no very high estimation.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

THE VISIT TO NEW-HAVEN—HOSPITALITY OF THE CITIZENS—A DRESS PARADE, &C.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 25.—The Seventy-first Regiment of New-York continue to be the recipients of the generous hospitalities of the New-Haven citizens. At the conclusion of the banquet, last evening, the members, complying with the wishes of Mayor Lewis, accepted the freedom of the city, and in many instances Rome howled in a quiet way until past midnight. The Seventy-first, however, despite this freedom, has maintained its well-known standard for good discipline, and the citizens are loud in their praise of the gentlemanly conduct of the members. Col. Smith, Major Tucker, and the officers combined, have united to make this one of the most flattering receptions ever tendered any military organization, and New-Haven has held many of these receptions. The visitors, about 11 A. M., accompanied by a detachment of the Second Connecticut, embarked on the regular boat for Savin Rock. The steamer was filled to its utmost capacity, and on disembarkation the members indulged in sea fare, which included clams, lobsters, and fish of various kinds. The rock was visited during the day by thousands of people, and in the grove near by the New-Yorkers had a pleasant time until 4:30, at which hour the regiment formed and took up its march over the long and somewhat unsafe bridge for the boat. The steamer on the return was fairly packed with people, and the crowd on the bridge at the point of embarkation was so excessive that the agents were compelled to close the gate to prevent the boat being swamped. On arrival at the city the Seventy-first donned its full dress, including white trousers, and prepared for the dress parade and exhibition drill on the green. At 6:30 P. M. the regiment marched from the boat and were received on Chapel-street by the New-Haven Grays, Company B, and the officers of the Second Connecticut. The evening was warm, the thermometer during the day having marked over 90°, and the effect on those who had been imprudent was visible before the long march through the city was completed. Finally, at a little after 7, the troops halted on the green and the Seventy-first formed for the parade, the Grays, meanwhile, halting on the right and the Second's commissioned officers in front as lookers-on. The green and the streets surrounded were filled with people, and the evolutions of the regiment were watched with great interest. The ceremony, despite a minor error, was well performed, and had Col. Vose let well enough alone, he would have ended the military proceedings. The programme, however, called for a battalion drill, which immediately was undertaken. This was the straw that broke the camel's back, for at the effort in marching in line the regiment broke, and in the subsequent movements, few and simple as they were, did no credit to the reputation of the American Guard. It was not ignorance of the drill which caused this, but sheer exhaustion of the entire command. The darkness fortunately hid the drill, and covered many errors. At the conclusion of the drill the command marched to their respective head-quarters and were dismissed. The officers of the Seventy-first and the Second Connecticut, and many distinguished guests in the evening sat down to a banquet at the Tontine Hotel. The Grays, meanwhile, treated the men of the Seventy-first to a fine collation at their armory, and during the entire evening kept open house. The city is alive with military enthusiasm, and during the concert of Eben's Seventy-first Band on the green at least 1,500 people were assembled. To-morrow morning the officers of the regiment will visit Winchester's Armory, and be the guests of Col. Winchester in the afternoon. The Second Connecticut and Seventy-first will parade, and be reviewed as a brigade by the Mayor of the city and the Adjutant General of the State, and will probably leave for home about 6 P. M.

THE IOWA TRAIN ROBBERY.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE OUTRAGE BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Mr. O. P. Killingsworth, of Omaha, who, as an agent of the Post-office Department, was on duty on the train on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, which was thrown from the track and robbed by a party of masked and armed men, on Monday night last, has furnished the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* with an interesting account of the affair, from which we quote as follows:

"To begin with, he said, the 'express run' that night from Omaha was very light—in fact, Messenger Burgess told him before the accident that he had the smallest amount in his safe he had carried for months, although, to be sure, there were three tons bullion—gold and silver bricks—on the floor of the car, stuff that was hardly portable except by dray. Well, the train left the Bluffs on time, and was making splendid time when the stoppage occurred. At that time the parties in the express-car were Assistant Superintendent Royce, Albert Fick, baggage-master, and Messrs. Killingsworth, Burgess, and Claire, there was a sudden and slight slack of speed, and the report of fire-arms outside arrested their attention. Bullets pattered about Mr. Royce, and one grazed the side of Fick's head. In a moment more there was a violent concussion, the express-car was lifted at one end, shoved forward, and then careened at an angle of forty-five degrees, and stopped. Of course packages went pounding to the lower side of the car, and the inmates were considerably knocked about and shaken up. They had hardly recovered their uprightness when into the door on the lower side—the one on the upper being shut—sprang a man with a revolver in each hand and a mask on his face. He was the leader of the robbers, as was ascertained afterward. No sooner had he entered, than he tore the mask from his face. He was above medium height, was well built, red faced, sandy-haired, and had a vicious countenance. He was dressed like a laborer. Two other fellows in masks appeared at the door, with a revolver in each hand, which they leveled at the heads of the inmates. The scoundrel in the car did all the talking, and he commenced as soon as he was in, shouting at the top of his voice, "Give us those keys—give us those keys, or I'll blow your brains out! Give us the money, or I'll blow you to —. We want money! Where's them safe-keys—quick, or some of you'll get killed." At the same time he pointed his pistols close to the heads of the astonished listeners. "Where's the bullion—give us the bullion." Then he shouted to his men: "Rush in and help! Come on! Such a set of robbers as you are—rush in and help!" Some one told Burgess to give the scoundrel the safe key, and he did so. The fellow unlocked the safe, the men at the door telling the inmates that if they stirred they would shoot their heads off. The chief robber seized a satchel belonging to Burgess, and crammed the safe packages into it, and as he did so he said: "Here isn't half as much as we want; where's that bullion; give us that bullion!" By this time he was on his feet. Mr. Killingsworth pointed to the bullion on the floor, saying, "There it is under your feet." The robber replied, "We don't want them things; give us the bullion, or we'll blow your brains out." He evidently did not know what bullion is, and supposed it was coin, and that there were bags full of gold in the safe. The gold and silver bricks on the floor he thought were nothing better than lead. At last the bold villain thought it time for him to leave. So he picked up Mr. Killingsworth's satchel, containing register books, a package of letters, and a few private articles, and bade the whole five get out before him, at the same time pointing his revolver at two of them, and telling the men at the door to keep sharp watch. Out the five gentlemen walked, and then for the first time got a view of the wreck. The chief directed them around the place where the engine lay, at the same time expressing the hope that nobody was killed—they didn't want to kill anybody; all they wanted was money. He asked if anybody was killed—and just then Burgess saw the engineer sitting between the engine and tender, both on their sides. He went up to him, found that he was dead, and told Mr. Royce so. The head robber expressed sorrow, and really spoke as if he meant it, and repeated his remark that they didn't intend to hurt anybody. Then all the robbers went off toward their horses, which were hitched about a hundred yards south of the track, and, mounting them, rode away toward the south-west. Mr. Killingsworth felt certain, however, that only five of the robbers were mounted. In fact, he saw but five, though others said there were seven, all told. They did not run to their horses, but walked in a deliberate manner, and went across the country just as deliberately.

The above includes all the main features of Mr. Killingsworth's statement. He was some time in relating his experience, but he said the "whole thing did not last more than five minutes," and in fact no person had time to recover from astonishment before the robbers were gone. It seemed incredible to him that so much should have been said and done in so short a time. After Superintendent Royce and the rest had been released from surveillance they had opportunities to view the situation. The robbers had chosen a good place for their deed—and this and the way in which they ditched the engine, were the only evidence of smartness they gave. The locality was one of the most lonely on the whole line, and the place of operation was in a cut with the banks fifteen feet high on either side, and was at the rounding of a curve, too. The engineer had slacked speed a little on the curve, but still was going at the rate of nearly twenty miles an hour. The passenger-coaches did not leave the track; the forward trucks of the advance coach went off, and that was all.

The passengers—there were three coaches of them—heard the firing and shouts of the robbers, and then, with the noise of the crash in front, were all brought standing and thrown about generally by the smash-up ahead. The Chinese all lay down flat on the floor, and were in that position when Mr. Claire went to them. Some of the passengers, after the train stopped, put their heads out of the windows, and the scoundrels on the sides of the cut fired down, and told them to stay in or they'd be shot. Several stepped out upon the platforms, and were told to get back, and not liking the looks of the revolvers leveled at them, they obeyed. A few got off at the rear and started to run away, but the robbers called to them to come back: "We don't want to hurt you," and the passengers returned, and were told to get into the car quick, which they did. There was one plucky old gent who got off the rear platform and started toward the engine. A robber told him to go back. He told the robber to go to regions below, and called him a scoundrel, and cried to the passengers to "come out and go for the villains, and not let them rob the whole train!" But nobody was infected by the old man's heroic conduct, and he stood and vented his indignation at the villain on the bank. The firing was almost constant from its opening until the leader gave the call to put for the horses. The fellows on the banks kept firing down the embankment, without taking aim at anything. The passengers told Mr. Killingsworth that one chap was drunk, and fired "with wabbling arms," as they expressed it. No bullet holes were found in the coaches, nor their windows. The death of the engineer, the brave John Rafferty, excites desire for vengeance in the hearts of all who hear the story. There was a report yesterday that he was not killed by a pistol shot, but that his neck was broken when the engine turned over. The account of his fireman, Dennis Foley, as Mr. Killingsworth heard him give it, renders it pretty certain that a bullet did the work. Foley says that he was shoveling coal into the furnace, and was bending with his face to the door, when Rafferty pulled his Westinghouse brake, reversed his engine, and then fell right across him (Foley,) and sank to the floor of the cab. The fireman asked, "Jack, how's this?" and just then the engine went off and turned over. Foley was sure the fall of his engineer was before the displaced rail was reached. The Engineer's body was placed in a box-car with the mails and brought to Des Moines. Mr. Killingsworth says there were no wounds in the head, and it was thought he was shot through the body. Mr. Rafferty was a resident of Des Moines, there he owned a neat residence. His age was about thirty-five years. He had been with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway for five years, and was regarded as one of the best and most trustworthy engineers on the line. He leaves a wife and three children.

After the smash-up and the robbers had gone, there was a general outpouring of passengers. Some of the ladies, who had been frantic with terror, came out pale as ghosts and still trembling, and several of them wept like children when they heard of the death of the engineer and the manner in which he stood at his post.

Gold watches seemed to be no object to the robber chief. There were four of them in the express-car, with costly chains attached, on the persons of the inmates, but he took no notice of them. "Bullion" was what he wanted. The revolvers the scoundrels carried were of the navy pattern; every man had two of them, and some of them one or two of another kind in addition. The conductor was Billy Smith. The robbers appeared to know him, and dislike him too. The fellows on the bank cried, "come out and show yourself, Billy Smith," a dozen times, and when Billy made his appearance on a platform, the fellow sent a bullet in close proximity to him, and dared him to "come on the level and have it out like a man." That they were amateur robbers, all who saw them feel certain. Mr. Killingsworth says it is believed they were men who lived in that section somewhere—and some go farther and state that they had had experience as railway section hands. At any rate they did the track work well, but bungled terribly in their attempts to make a fortune out of the express safe alone. Why, there was the sum of $50,000 they might have had as well as not, if they had known anything about the contents of the car they were experimenting with. They must have been vexed enough when they found they had made only about $800 apiece, and committed murder to get that.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—The police of this city, from facts which have come to their knowledge, believe that the robbers of the Iowa railroad train are the same gang that robbed a bank in St. Geneviève, Mo., last May, the Russellville, Ky., Bank two years ago, the Gallatin Bank, of this State, and committed several other bold robberies. Their rendesvous is said to be Jackson County, Mo., and that their homes are scattered around in Jackson, Clay, Lafayette, and Ray Counties. The names of some are Jesse and Frank James, Bill Sheppard, Cole, Younger, and McCoy. Their families are said to cultivate small farms in the counties named, and their homes are surrounded by those of relatives and friends who would not themselves commit crime, but would shield these desperadoes to the last.

AN ARTIST'S TRIUMPH.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thinks that the old story of Zeuxis and the grapes has been paralleled at the studio on Crescent Hill. The story is as follows: "Mr. Elwell has two pet kittens, about five months old, big enough to act 'cat' all over, whom he delights to see disport themselves around his studio. The other day, as one was wandering playfully there, she came suddenly in sight of a 'speaking' portrait of a dog, a keen-eyed black-and-tan. Suddenly kitty's back up-arched to the utmost, as, bristling from nose to tail to twice her size and growling under breath, she assumed an attitude of defense against an expected attack of her painted enemy. So for several minutes kitty stood her ground, till, finding the dog not at all disposed to pick a quarrel, she very warily backed out, as if she were treading on eggs, and made her exit with a scamper, congratulating herself, no doubt, on her safety. This is not the first time, either, that Mr. Elwell has been complimented. Years since, he invited a sturdy bull-dog into this room, who, snuffing around, speedily recognized his master's just finished portrait by squatting before it, and wagging with a ludicrous joy what bit of a tail he had. These are unbiassed tributes, and better worth having than the begrudged praise of us dusty worldlings, stone-blind to natural effects."

LARGE FIRE IN FULTON-STREET PUT OUT WITH BABCOCK EXTINGUISHERS.

At 2 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered on the third floor of five-story marble-front building No. 147 Fulton-street, occupied as printing rooms. The fire was extinguished with five Babcock Extinguishers, after working over an hour. Damage about $100 to building and stock. Insurance nearly $100,000.—*Commercial Advertiser, July 25.*

Cramps, colic, cholera, dysentery, and diarrhea, as well as all affections of the bowels, are readily mastered and thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam.—*Exchange.*

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is sold only in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1, and $2. Great saving to buy the large sizes.

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is not sold by the ounce or pound. Any one pretending to sell KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER in bulk, by the ounce or pound, is a fraud, and such stores should be avoided.

The genuine KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER as put up in bottles, when used thoroughly, according to directions, will exterminate all bed-bugs, cockroaches, ants, moths, fleas, lice on animals, and every variety of insect life. To insure you get the genuine, see that there is a fac-simile signature of L. KNOWLES and C. N. CRITTENTON on the label of each bottle. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

The Narragansett Collar Company are turning out from 75,000 to 100,000 Elmwood and Warwick collars a day; this shows their immense popularity. If you have not worn them we would advise you to do so.—*Advertisement.*

The "pitiless iron finger" ("pitiless" is a good word) is sure death. The best "Elastic Truss" is POMEROY'S Elastic Rupture-belt. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of the Skin.
Cool and Heal it by the use of
BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

No inconvenience is felt in wearing the new remedy, which retains rupture in comfort till cured. Sold by the Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

PILES.—Itching Piles—Use ROSSMAN'S CURE. It never fails. Sold in New-York by John F. Henry. Sent by mail for 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION of THE NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General, and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in THE DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of THE TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of THE TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

R. R. R.

ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CURED AND PREVENTED
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

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MARRIED.

BARKER—PERCY.—On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Deems, WALTER W., youngest son of the late John Barker, Esq., of Highfield House, Duxford, Cambridgeshire, England, to NELLIE TOWNSEND, youngest daughter of the late A. J. Percy, Esq., attorney at law, New-York. No cards.

KEARNY—BRISBANE.—At the Church of the Incarnation, on Thursday, July 24, by Rev. Samuel Cox, D.D., MR. EDWARD KEARNY to MRS. SARAH H. BRISBANE, daughter of Hon. Wm. Hogan, of Washington, D. C.

SMITH—DURYEA.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, July 24, by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, ARTHUR E. SMITH to HARRIET H., daughter of Abram Duryea, of Jamaica, Long Island. No cards.

DIED.

BUTLER.—At Yonkers, on Friday morning, July 25, of cholera infantum, CAROLINE HAMILTON, only child of Henry L. and Cornelia W. Butler, Jr., aged 9 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grand-father, Henry L. Butler, Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from the City.

BURNETT.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 23, 1873, BESSIE WILDMAN, daughter of John R. and Gertrude B. Burnett, aged 7 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 166 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BURHANS.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, July 23, SARAH H., widow of John Burhans, aged 88 years.

Funeral on Saturday, July 26, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John H. Duryea, D. D., No. 79 Division-st., Paterson, N. J. Friends and relatives are invited.

JONES.—At Greenpoint, Wednesday, July 23, ANNIE DUDLEY, eldest daughter of Thomas D. and Eliza Ann Jones, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 115 Java-st., Greenpoint, on Sunday at 2½ P. M.

KNIGHT.—After a short illness, in Brooklyn, on Friday morning, 25th inst., JAMES KNIGHT, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 269 Warren-st., on Sunday, 27th inst., at 3:30 o'clock.

LEWIS.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Thursday, July 24, 1873, JOSEPH B. LEWIS, Jr., aged 28 years, 2 months, and 16 days.

Funeral on Sunday, July 27, from the Baptist Church at Red Bank at 2 P. M.

LEGGETT.—In Brooklyn, on the 25th inst., SARAH H., widow of John Leggett, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Second Day, 28th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Paul Bunker, No. 24 Lefferts-st., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—At Catskill, N. Y., July 24, MARY J., eldest daughter of Odle Lockwood.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the friends of her brother, Joseph B. Lockwood, are invited to attend the funeral from the South Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

LE GALLEE.—On Thursday, July 17, at Shutesbury, Mass., ELIZA H. LE GALLEE, wife of F. G. Le Gallee, in the 29th year of her age.

Buried in Albany Rural Cemetery, July 21.

LAIDLAW.—On Wednesday, July 23, MADGIE HAMILTON, in the 7th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Dr. A. H. Laidlaw, corner of Palisade and Beacon avenues, Jersey City Heights, on Saturday, July 26, at 1 P. M.

LEES.—At Haselwood, his late residence, near High Bridge, on Thursday, 24th July, JAMES LEES, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, at 3:15 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, July 26. Carriages will be at the Tremont Station, Harlem Railroad, to await the 2:30 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

SYME.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 23, 1873, MARY ALLAN, the beloved wife of Rev. David Syme, aged 60 years, 4 months, and 18 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 48 Greene-av., on Saturday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Thursday evening, at St. Luke's Hospital, ROBERT BENSON SMITH, in the 64th year of his age, formerly of Hudson, N. Y.

Funeral from Hospital at 2:30 P. M. Saturday.

SILLIMAN.—At Huntington, Long Island, July 8, Mrs. ELIZABETH SILLIMAN, widow of the late Gold Silliman, in the 82d year of her age.

STRONG.—On Thursday, July 24, OLIVE ADELE STRONG, infant daughter of Charles and Ellen M. Strong, aged 7 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 26th, at 3 P. M., from No. 213 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 24, 1873, at her residence, No. 319 De Kalb-av., CAROLINE, wife of T. Hart Taylor, aged 43 years.

Funeral to take place at the Puritan Church, corner of Marcy and Lafayette avs., on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 P. M.

TORREY.—At Lynn, Mass., on Thursday, July 24, MARTHA C., youngest daughter of William A. and Elizabeth C. Torrey.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, July 27, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, Montclair, N. J.

VAN CAMP.—GILBERT VAN CAMP, son of the late Abel and Elizabeth Van Camp, aged 47 years, 10 months, and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Robert Thompson, Esq., Clinton-st., Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Sunday, July 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WATERBURY.—In Brooklyn, July 24, 1873, of paralysis, WM. H. WATERBURY, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 411 Hartt-street, near Broadway, Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 27, at 2 o'clock.

WINTERHOFF.—Suddenly, at Staten Island, CHARLES EDMUND WINTERHOFF, in the 36th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's paper.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Fifth day, 24th inst., MARY ANNA WOOD, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 356 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on First day (Sunday) afternoon, the 27th inst., at 3:30 o'clock.

WHITLOCK.—In Plainfield, N. J., July 24, ELLIOTT L., son of Thaddeus J. and S. Hattie Whitlock, aged 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Lewis R. Davis, No. 54 West 35th-st., New-York, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

A bud on earth,
To bloom in heaven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, July 26, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was but one auction sale of real estate held at the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, July 25, that being by James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of the seven lots of land, 100 by 175 feet, situate on the north-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Fourth-street. Matilda Martine, the plaintiff in the suit, bought them for $15,300. In addition to the above transaction, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., sold by public auction the following bonds: Ten 7 per cent. first mortgage preferred, gold coupon bonds of the Great Republic Mining Company, of Virginia, due July 25, 1879, par value £50 sterling, each at 90 per cent.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, July 25, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

NEW BUILDINGS.

Broadway, No. 1,407, one brick second-class store and dwelling, four stories, 25 by 15; J. W. Dimick, owner.

Greenwich-street, from No. 261 to No. 267, two brick first-class stores, each four stories, one 34 by 61, and one 41.2 by 61; J. H. Titus and A. T. Sackett, owners; estimated cost, $60,000.

Macdougal-street, No. 4, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 22 by 46; E. Ayres, owner.

Barrow-street, south-east corner of West, one second-class storage brick building, two stories, 75 by 133; Welsh, Holmes & Clark, owners.

Eleventh-avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Fifty-seventh-street, four brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 65; M. A. Stafford, owner.

Crosby-street, Nos. 61, 63, 65, and 67, one brick and stone first-class store, four stories, 100 by 100; R. W. Woodworth, owner; estimated cost, $65,000.

Fifteenth-street, north side, 25 feet east of First-avenue, one brick workshop, one story, 25 by 28; Theo. Scheld, owner.

Cedar-street, No. 119, one brick work-shop, two stories, 21 by 40; John Anderson, owner.

Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 225 feet from Tenth-avenue, three brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, 16.8 by 55; John Wood, owner.

Monroe-street, No. 48, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25.8 by 44.4; Tobias Coady, owner.

West Thirty-eighth-street, north side, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, rear tenement buildings, each four stories, 21.6 by 29; G. Schmidt, owner.

Sixth-street, north side, 210 feet west of Avenue D, one brick chapel, two stories, 89.10 by 90.10, cost $36,000; Otis A. Booth, owner.

Thompson-street, No. 73, one second-class brick store and dwelling, two stories, 25 by 16; L. Leopold, owner.

Prince-street, No. 159, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; Bieling & Erey, owners.

Prince-street, No. 177, one brick store and work-shop, six stories, 25 by 90; Wm. Westerfield, owner.

Elizabeth-street, Nos. 218 and 220, two brick stores and tenements, five stories, 20 by 56; Lee & Hanly, owners.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

Buildings reported as unsafe for week ending July 25 1873:

No. 163 Ludlow-street, unsafe rear stoop; Bernard Amend, owner.

No. 128 Leonard-street, unsafe east foundation; E. M Mason, agent.

No. 168 Centre-street, unsafe rear wall; Henry Erben, owner.

No. 115 Willett-street, unsafe rear wall; Thos. McGuire, agent.

No. 232 Lewis-street, unsafe generally; Knickerbocker Ice Company, owner.

No. 66 Chrystie-street, unsafe front and side walls; Corporation City of New-York, owner.

No. 49 John-street, unsafe chimney breast; Thos. A. Davies, owner.

No. 757 Broadway, unsafe side wall, &c.; D. P. Wagner, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY JULY 25.

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NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 23.

Liberty-st., No. 67, n. s., 138.6 ft. e. of Broadway, 21.6x97.5	$65,000
Chrystie-st., No. 16, e. s., 49.1 ft. n. of Bayard-st., 25x75.7	26,500
4th-st., s. s., 164.9 ft. e. of Avenue C, 18.9x96	10,075
15th-st., s. s., 149.6 ft. n. of 7th-av., 24.9x86	5,319
16th-st., n. s., 214.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 23.9x92	12,500
25th-st., n. s., 62.4 ft. n. of 7th-av., 18.8x88.9	14,000
25th-st., n. s., 333 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21x98.9	11,739
28th-st., s. s., 330.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x133.11, ten years, per year	1,400
34th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	26,000
49th-st., n. s., 613 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16x100	35,000
51st-st., n. s., 362.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.2x100.5	48,000
57th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x100.5	2,000
57th-st., n. s., 73 ft. w. of Madison-av., 22x100.5	31,258
58th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17x100.5	6,500
59th-st., n. s., 223.4 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x100.5	26,000
89th-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.4; h. and l.	9,000
76th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	2,600
78th-st., No. 260, s. s., 88.7 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.4x76.8	9,500
83d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100x100	1,000
108th-st., s. s., about 320 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	nom.
113th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.11; 114th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.11	38,000
115th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10	2,325
118th-st., s. s., 67 ft. w. of 1st-av., 33x50.5	15,500
120th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x100.11	15,000
123d-st., No. 49 East, 235.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 19.5x100.11	25,000
9th-av., s. w. corner 69th-st., 100.5x200	81,000
4th-av., n. e. corner 122d-st., 100.11x90; 4th-av., s. e. corner 123d-st., 100.11x190	nom.
2d-av., s. e. corner 45th-st., 19.5x70	19,000

LEASES.

28th-st., No. 17 West, 1st floor, 3 years	$1,800
38th-st., No. 308 West, 4 years, per year	1,900
Madison-av., n. e. corner 30th-st., 3½ years, per year	3,100

AUCTION SALE OF BONDS.

AT THE EXCHANGE.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

10 7 per cent. first mortgage preferred gold coupon bonds of the Great Republic Gold Mining Company, £50 sterling each, at 90 per cent.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

GRAND JUBILEE AUCTION,
200 LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS,
and a
SPLENDID HERD OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE,
By order of MELVILLE E. MEAD, Esq.,
on the premises, at
DARIEN, CONN.,
TUESDAY, July 29.
Grafulla's Band, Harrison, Collation, Weeks.

Free excursion from Norwalk and Stamford only. Parties from New-York will pay their fare, and take 9:05 train from 42d-st., New-York. Parties purchasing real estate or live stock will have their fare refunded. For maps, &c., apply to JERE. JOHNSON, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF A FIFTY-SEVEN years' lease of two full lots on 22d-st., near North River, together with part or all improvements on said lots; ground rent, $200 per lot. For particulars apply to J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES ON New-York City property wanted.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN HOME ON EASY Terms; 10 per cent. cash, 30 per cent. by installments; 60 per cent. on long time mortgage.—In consequence of reverses, a handsome cottage house and grounds, only forty minutes from Liberty-st., by frequent express-trains till midnight; comfortable travel, (Summer and Winter,) at about stage fares; worth $13,500; WILL BE SACRIFICED FOR MUCH LESS; grounds laid out in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees, berries, &c.; house has every convenience; paved streets, and depot close by; can have stable, tools, carpets, and part furniture. Apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to the owner, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of 22 1-5 acres; fine house, stable, ice-house; with magnificent view of the Hudson, both north and south, as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly through to place; will be sold at a bargain; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or to J. R. MALLORY, Nyack.

KATONAH.—FOR SALE OPPOSITE JAY HOMEstead, within two miles of station, one of the most beautiful, as well as healthy, regions in the State, a gentleman's residence, with forty-six acres; a fine stone house, containing fifteen rooms, with all the conveniences of a city house; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, grapery, &c. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CLIFFSIDE, ON THE HUDSON, twenty-eight miles from New-York; one of the most desirable places on the river; superb mountain and river views; perfectly healthy, no chills and fever; pure water; modern house, ten rooms, besides bathroom, closets, &c.; gardener's cottage and large barn; twenty acres of land and lawn, pasturage and garden. For photographs and other particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE in New-York, a gentleman's residence, situated at Oyster Bay, Long Island, containing fifty acres of land, with good house; barn, stables, carriage-house, piggery, hennery, ice-house, &c.; large lawn, well shaded; large garden; apple, pear, and peach orchard, and located about one and a half miles from Oyster Bay landing. Address O. M. ALDEN, Box No. 113 *Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, ON HUDSON, A PLOT of about seventy acres, known as "Spook Field;" one mile north of Fishkill Station, with large river frontage; has several fine building sites; the views all being beautiful; it is in all respects a most desirable situation for a residence. Apply to
BENJAMIN RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale in great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FINEST GRAIN and grass farm in Passaic Valley, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, containing 116 acres, within thirty miles of this City. For description, terms, and trains inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALTURAS.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

CITIZENS, READ.

It is proposed, under the auspices of the Order of Good Samaritans, to build up a temperance community and industrial college for the special benefit and education of young women who are worthy, but poor, in Rockland County, New-York, to do which a site has been selected on the heights of that county, a school established and now in its third academic year, a town laid out, and a building company formed. All the property is dedicated to public use.

The purpose is one that all right-minded men and women will comprehend and indorse, and the plan is fully set out in the article below, a patient and careful reading of which is solicited.

The entire net proceeds of the sale of the property go directly to build up an institution of learning dedicated to industry, physical culture, temperance, and science, which shall be open to the families of all.

The Institution owns 1,000 city lots and fifty acres of land, with seminary buildings thereon, to be used for public purposes. It owes about $32,000, and proposes to sell or exchange 200 lots at $200 each and pay off the debt, and then sell or exchange 300 more lots and use proceeds to build a hotel, leaving the remainder to be sold for the erection of college buildings.

It is hoped that men and women who would like to see such a work accomplished will interest themselves in aiding the disposition of the property.

There are no private interests in this matter to be served. The school is now in vacation; the buildings are being enlarged and repaired. The next term will begin in a few weeks, with a full corps of able teachers. Its special privileges are to such young women, not under twelve nor over sixteen, as are of good character and apt for study, and are unable, through misfortune, to obtain an education elsewhere. There are accommodations in the seminary, beds, &c., for fifty, and they are preparing to come. It will require about $2,000 to make needed repairs and additions, and $10,000 to pay board, teachers, &c., making in all $12,000 for the year. For this the Institution has no dependence but upon a generous public.

To that public the trustees confidently appeal. Contributions in cash, or provisions, &c., may be sent to the office of the Institute, No. 64 Cortlandt-street, New-York, or to *The New-York Times*, or either of the following persons: Samuel W. Canfield, No. 411 Seventh-avenue; John W. Onderdonk, No. 452 Sixth-avenue; A. E. Hofer, No. 417 Fourth-avenue; Charles A. Gunand, No. 8 Peck-slip; Wm. H. Mellick, No. 421 Broadway, New-York; Jonathan Mason, No. 102 Myrtle-avenue; Robert Calder, Union Ferry Office, foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn; James R. Jenkins, Oneida, N. Y.; J. W. Overbaugh, Charles Eddy, and Moses C. Haskell, Troy.

All contributions will be acknowledged in *The Times*.

LOCATION.

ALTURAS is located in Rockland County, New-York, 24¼ miles in an air line from *The New-York Times* Building, upon the original Erie track, passing from Suffern to Piermont. It lies between and connects Spring Valley and Monsey, which are but one mile apart. From Alturas Depot it is 14 miles to Paterson, 8 to Nyack, 10 to Haverstraw, 6 to Suffern, and 10 to Piermont.

THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

of the site is most unexceptionable. It is near 800 feet above sea level, overlooks the entire county and the Palisades; no stagnant water upon or near any portion of the plot; soil rich loam and gravel; a natural growth of black-walnut, butternut, chestnut, hickory, maple, oak, and a superabundant native production of small fruits and nuts, with fine apple, peach, and cherry trees; *free from all malaria, ague, and mosquitoes.* A great abundance of pure, clear, cold water, from well or spring as desired.

THE PURPOSE OF ITS SELECTION.

The site of Alturas was selected upon which to found and erect an institution of learning which shall be to the Temperance cause what West Point is to the army, in the firm belief that in forming good habits in the young rather than in reforming the bad habits of the old, in education, rather than in legislation, or other well-meant but practically futile reformatory efforts, is the true and greatest safety of the rising and coming generations secured.

WHY IT WAS SELECTED.

First—It is a most healthful situation.

Second—It is the most beautiful situation attainable.

Third—It is sufficiently near New-York to enjoy all its substantial advantages.

Fourth—It is sufficiently remote from the City to be free from its annoyances.

Fifth—It is now accessible in three directions by rail, and soon will be in five.

Sixth—Its development can be uniform, and upon a scale, as to streets, parks, and grounds, which will not be a rebuke to the memory of its planners and founders in any time to come, and nuisances can be provided against and prevented.

ITS PLAN.

Of 165 acres in the original plot, fifty-five acres are dedicated to public grounds, consisting of:

A CENTRAL PARK,
a tract of about twelve acres;
HOME INSTITUTE GROUNDS,
containing eight acres;
COLLEGE GROUNDS,
a tract containing twenty-five acres;
MEETING-HOUSE GROUNDS,
a tract containing five acres;
HOTEL GROUNDS,
a tract containing five acres.

STREETS.

All streets are perfectly straight, due north and south or east and west, none less than fifty feet wide—one, College-avenue, sixty; one, the Thoroughfare, eighty feet wide, and one, the Boulevard, 100 feet wide, with sidewalks fifteen, twenty, and twenty-four feet wide, respectively, and all to be uniformly and properly graded and shaded. No assessments for street-making, and taxes not exceeding $1 per city lot.

NUISANCE CLAUSE IN DEEDS.

The condition upon which the title will be warranted is that no nuisance of any description, particularly that of making, storing, or selling intoxicating liquors, shall ever be permitted upon the property conveyed.

HOW DIVIDED.

The property is divided into parcels of about two and one-half city lots each, or 50x125 feet; this gives uniformity. As many of such parcels as may be desired can be incorporated into one building-plot.

THE TITLE.

The title to the public grounds is held by the *Alturas Home Institute*, an institution duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, regulating charitable societies.

THE ALTURAS BUILDING AND HOMESTEAD COMPANY

hold and own the balance, consisting of about 1,000 city lots. The entire stock of this company ($200,000) is owned by the Home Institute, and the Trustees of the Building and Homestead Company are also Trustees of the Institute, so that every dollar realized from the property goes directly to the use and benefit of

THE ALTURAS HOME INSTITUTE,

which is an Industrial Female Seminary, in which young women, in addition to the usual academic course of study, are taught the accomplishments and chemistry of the kitchen and the duties of general housekeeping, *in actual practice*, as a prerequisite to and forerunning those of the parlor and music-room. *Its special aim is to educate young women of good character and good abilities who are unable to obtain a proper education elsewhere.* The buildings now erected accommodate fifty resident pupils.

TERMS.

The charge made for board, room, light, fuel, and tuition is but $200 per year, and a few pupils can be received at that rate. Individuals, societies, and churches choosing to aid worthy young women can do so at the above rate.

DAY PUPILS.

The school is open to day pupils at the following rates:

Primary Department	$2 50 per quarter.
Higher classes	$5 00 per quarter.

THE HOTEL.

It is proposed during the current year to erect a hotel upon the Institution grounds, at a cost of $50,000, the design of which can be seen at the office of the Building Company.

THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

It is proposed to begin the erection of this edifice early in 1874.

DWELLINGS.

The immediate erection of dwellings, although about 250 lots have been sold, has not been encouraged, because it is thought that as it is begun so will the building continue, and that to encourage them to begin right three facts must be clearly established:

First—That the public edifices (college and hotel) promised will not only be erected, but will be of proper character.

Second—That the school is of such character as to commend itself to and command public confidence and patronage.

Third—That the property is held by parties who have the requisite financial ability, taste and spirit to ornament a beautiful site by an elegant structure, thus each builder being assured of his surrounding competition, and of the spirit and ability of his neighbor to do as well as he, when he builds, can afford to and will build in proper style. Therefore, the aim has been, and will be, to get the property into proper hands to establish and sustain a strictly first-class school, and to secure the erection of the public buildings, leaving the rest to the future under the influence of these well-accomplished facts.

Any man can begin a town, but it requires a very wise one to so begin as not to find a need of rebeginning it, and experiencing regret because of an improper and irremediable beginning.

How well the effort to place the property in proper hands has succeeded may be judged by the recorded deeds of property sold, among which will be found some of the first names in commercial, financial, and social circles; as, for example, the late Hon. Peter Gilsey, Geo. S. Stitt, counselor; Bartlett Smith, builder; Timothy Parsons, importer; A. L. Carillo, stationery and Fancy goods, Broadway, near Grand Central; Robert Paton, church furniture; Ellis S. Bloomfield, formerly of New-York, now of Stroudsburg, Penn.; Wm. A. Richardson, of Richardson, Boynton & Co.; Samuel French, publisher; James C. Hunter, of Traphagen, Hunter & Co., clothiers; E. Wells-Sackett, printer; J. N. Luckey, stationer; Adolph Brett, merchant; McBride, Marrat & Co., printers; Andrew Parker, Clifford House, and A. E. Hofer, 29th-st. and 4th-av., of New-York City; Charles G. Sisson, President Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, Jersey City; Jas. H. Raisbeck, Cashier Canastota Bank; J. H. Leonard, of Albany; Samuel W. Canfield, President Rockland Savings Bank; Wm. H. Whiton, John W. Hutton, Smith & Burr, Hon. S. B. Cole, District Attorney; Erastus Johnson, and Isaac Pye, of Rockland County, and a large number of perhaps less distinguished but equally substantial and high-toned gentlemen.

It is believed that so far not a single disreputable person owns any portion of the property sold, although the number interested exceeds fifty.

The management think it is plain and convincing that if all the property were in such hands as the gentlemen named above, and if $100,000 were spent in public buildings such as are designed, there would be no cause of anxiety as to the character of the dwellings that would be erected—that no gentleman need fear that a hovel would adjoin his mansion.

PRICE OF LOTS.

The sale of lots during 1871 was made at auction, and averaged $192 40 each, and about 100 were sold. During 1872, about 100 were sold at private sale at $200. During the first half of 1873, about fifty have been sold at an average of $230—lowest, $200; highest, $266.

There is unpaid mortgage liens of about $32,000 now on the entire property. To clear this off, the company propose to sell 200 more lots $200 each, in cash or its equivalent.

These lots, sold at this low rate, will pay off all debts and leave as the assets of the institution, fifty acres of land in the core of the town, with the seminary buildings thereon, and 800 city lots free and clear, in all worth full $250,000.

EXCHANGE.

Times are severely hard. It is difficult to effect sales for cash, therefore in order to rid the institution of debt, it is determined to offer any portion of the 200 lots above mentioned, free and clear, in exchange for any kind of personal property, dry goods, hardware, groceries, leather goods, horses, carriages, or manufactures of any kind which can be converted, but in such transactions the property must be put in at a strictly cash price, as the lots cannot be bought by any one for less than $200 each in cash.

It is thought that this plan will open a way by which many families may secure a homestead to be used by them in future, by exchanging for it something which they have, do not want, cannot otherwise dispose of, and which they cannot afford to keep.

HOW PROCEEDS ARE APPLIED.

The net proceeds of what is paid for a piece of property goes directly to the benefit of the owner of that property by securing to him and his successors the blessings of high educational advantages and good society.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

It now requires one hour and thirty-five minutes to pass from foot of Chambers-st. to Alturas Station, making the usual stops. Trains running at the same rate of speed, direct from Jersey City to Alturas, without stop, make the run in fifty-seven minutes, a fact repeatedly demonstrated by special trains running direct. The commutation is now $117 50 per year, single fares 90 cents. Upon the completion of the hotel and college building, the company propose to charter a train for a period of years to run express to Alturas without intermediate stop, and at rates not exceeding $75 per year, or one cent per mile, single fare, to all residents, and *free to all occupants of the hotel.*

QUESTIONS.

1st. If $100,000 were spent in erecting School and Hotel buildings, with quick transit and low fares, what would lots now selling at $200 be worth and bring?

2d. To the head of a growing family what suburban situation is as desirable as Alturas?

TO WHOM PRACTICABLE.

Alturas as a residence is impracticable to those whose business requires their presence in the City before 8 A. M., and after 5 P. M., but to all so situated as to avoid this objection the place combines the great attractions of health, scenic beauty, eight churches within one mile of the depot, a school of unsurpassed excellence, good society, and a property investment sure to rapidly and constantly increase in value.

OFFICES AND STORE.

The building, No. 64 Cortlandt-st., has been leased by the Company for use as offices and salesroom for property taken in exchange, and the Company invites attention of all manufacturers and holders of surplus stock, of any kind, to its proposition; with such, liberal transactions will be made.

AGENTS.

Parties, *male or female*, who bring about sales or exchange will be paid liberally.

ADDRESS.

Address communications for the Alturas Home Institute, or Alturas Building and Homestead Company, to the office

NO. 64 CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—NEARLY an acre with water front, on Narragansett Bay, at Bristol, R. I.; house completely furnished; gas, bath, range, water, every improvement; fine view; boating and fishing; immediate possession. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone-front dwelling-house, No. 322 West 14th-st.; will put in order; rent, $2,000 per annum; possession immediately.
THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, NO. 45 Thomas-st.; good stand for carpenter or box-maker.
Also, room at No. 46 Hudson-st.; $5 to $15.
Also, floor at No. 131 Waverley-place; in perfect order; $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner of Houston-st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PIECE OF TEN ACRES OR LESS, with plain buildings in New-Jersey, within an hour of New-York, and near a station; Montclair or Northern Road preferred; must be healthful and cheap. Address with description, price, &c., ROCHESTER, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS....OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of August, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

INTEREST COMMENCES the FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORner 14th-st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing from the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,184,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14. R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of June, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM N. ELY, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LUDWIG ULLMANN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. SURBRUG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John R. Surbrug, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, (Room No. 10,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of July, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy19-1aw3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DOWLING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Dowling, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1873.
jy12-1aw3w8* MICHAEL P. BRESLIN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM SCHRAMM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Schramm, of the City and County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, July 23, 1873.
JOSEPH H. JACKSON, Assignee,
Nos. 206 and 208 Franklin-st., New-York City.
jy26-1aw3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LACEY, Bankrupt.—At Hudson, N.Y., the 10th day of July, A.D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Lacey, of New Baltimore, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy12-1aw3w8* WILLIAM F. FREEMAN, Assignee

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the low est prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
South-Eastern Railway Co.
(CONSOLIDATED)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 Year 7 Per Cent., With Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 Per Cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the Consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

The earnings for the months of May and June were $120,000 each, sufficient to operate the road and pay the interest on all outstanding bonds.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "that this will become one of the best paying lines leading out of St. Louis," congratulating the stockholders on the honorable and able management of the property," expressing the belief "that the security offered by the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the amount of $21,000 per mile is good, and recommending them without hesitation as an investment to capitalists, both at home and abroad."

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished upon application by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND
7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.
The BOND is safe and profitable.
The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000.

ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for

Assessment Fund stock of the County of New-York....$500,000

For full information see *City Record.*
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York Department of Finance, Controller's Office, July 17, 1873.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD.

Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of this Railroad are requested to call at the office of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., before Aug. 1, to arrange for a lease of the Railroad to protect their interests.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles S. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—MONEY for an estate; no commission or bonus charged to borrowers. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway, or No. 15 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

D. E. CULVER & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
Stocks and Bonds
FOR CASH.
P. O. Box No. 4,323. NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY is an enterprise of NATIONAL importance, and the Stock and Bonds soon to be placed upon the principal Stock Exchanges, will be as freely dealt in as are those of the New-York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies. 588 miles of its railroad are now completed and in operation. Continuous trains are running from New-York to Oswego, and on the Western Extension, toward Buffalo, the company is running trains 85 miles; the remainder of the distance, 120 miles, to Buffalo, is in course of rapid construction, and it will be completed within one year. The New-York and Oswego Midland Railway will be one of the most profitable Trunk Lines running out of New-York.

$50,000,000.

We confidently believe that $50,000,000 will be made by the Stock and Bondholders in this road within a few years by the rise in the value of the property.

The selling value of the Stock and Bonds of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad is over	$108,000,000
The selling value of the Stock and Bonds of the Midland Railway Companies, including sufficient to complete single track to Buffalo, and double track east of Middletown, is	31,000,000
Length of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad from New-York Central Depot to Buffalo	455 miles
Length of the Midland Railway, Jersey City to Buffalo, via Montclair	385 miles
Saving over the Central route	70 miles
Saving over the Erie route	38 miles

This difference of distance in favor of the Midland route must always enable it to compete with the other lines advantageously as to freight, and ought to give it a larger share of the passengers than any other line. The early completion of the Western Extension, from Scipio Centre to Buffalo, is insured by the subscriptions of capitalists to a syndicate formed to purchase $5,000,000 of bonds from the company. The syndicate has guaranteed to advance further means, if wanted, to complete this road. We offer for a short time, New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Western Extension, at 87 1-2 and accrued interest in currency.

We are sole agents for selling JERSEY CITY AND ALBANY Railroad Company's 7 PER CENT. Gold Bonds at 90 and interest in currency. This road is now in operation from Jersey City to Tappantown, a distance of twenty-four miles. Nine miles further are graded, on which iron is being laid. The road will be completed to Haverstraw within a year. These bonds are only issued on COMPLETED ROAD.

A specialty will be made of the stock and bonds of the following companies: New-York and Oswego Midland Railway Company, New-Jersey Midland Railway Company, Montclair Railway Company, and Jersey City and Albany Railroad Company. We have now on hand a limited supply of these bonds.

All bonds and stocks known in this market will be bought and sold, for cash, on orders for investors or dealers. We solicit permanent correspondents and agents for the sale of these bonds.

D. E. CULVER & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NORTH-WESTERN
NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
JUNE 30, 1873.

Cash Capital	$292,500 00	
Surplus	122,622 72	
		$415,122 72

ASSETS.

U. S. Bonds, 5-20s of '67	$20,570 00	
U. S. Bonds, 6s of '81	85,750 00	
U. S. Bonds, Currency, 6s	80,150 00	
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Bonds	16,500 00	
Milwaukee City Water B'ds.	50,000 00	
Cash on hand and in bank	63,049 70	
Cash in hands of agents	10,836 89	
City collections	9,127 72	
Bills receivable	56,067 54	
Personal property and balances due	23,070 87	
		$415,122 72
Unadjusted losses and other claims	$21,105 00	

OFFICERS.
ALEX. MITCHELL, President.
D. FERGUSON, Treasurer.
E. D. HOLTON, Vice President.
W. D. BACON, General Agent.
F. H. WHIPP, Secretary pro tem.
H. L. PALMER, Attorney.

This conservative company, so well and favorably known through the North-west, offers to parties desirous of dividing their insurance an opportunity to secure policies as strong in resources, and controlled by as reputable business men, as those procured in any other company of equal capital.

T. J. TEMPLE, Agent,
No. 163 Broadway, New-York.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

WE NOW OFFER THESE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

WOOD & DAVIS
Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS.

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
DUE 1902.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

PARIS AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PARIS, Ill., July 22, 1873.

In accordance with the terms of the trust deed made by this Company to the Union Trust Company, providing for a cumulative sinking fund, the following bonds have been drawn by lot by said Union Trust Company for redemption at par in gold, and may be presented upon the 6th day of August next, at the office of the said Union Trust Company in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Grant Brothers & Co., Bankers, London; and notice is hereby given that upon that date, by the terms of said trust deed, these bonds will cease to draw interest: 1,352, 912, 357, 1,802, 2,137, 412, 81, 1,192, 2,218, 1,544, 583, 369, 1,324, 1,459, 2,323, 243, 2,059, 779, 2,378, 2,263, 1,328, 1,774, 483, 1,644, 573, 1,981, 1,006, 2,300, 158, 1,097, 1,768, 725, 101, 216, 2,067, 2,106, 829, 1,496, 467, 1,296, 2,337, 1,361, 2,133, 2,351, 1,383, 188, 2,262, 206, 261, 245, 2,167, 5.
ROBERT G. HERVEY, President.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

HUDSON CO., NEW JERSEY,
20 YEARS'
7 Per Ct. Improvement Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY 1, AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000.

Sealed proposals for any part of the above will be received by the undersigned authorized agents until Aug. 5, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., bids to be made with accrued interest. The Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders and the County Collector reserve the right to reject all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

They are authorized by virtue of an act of the Legislature approved April 4, 1873, entitled an act to provide for opening and maintaining an avenue in Hudson County. The county is authorized to borrow $2,000,000, issue bonds therefor, and pledge the credit of the county for payment of the principal and interest.

The county has a population of nearly 150,000, an assessed valuation of $100,000,000, and a market value of over $200,000,000. It includes the rapidly growing cities of Jersey City and Hoboken, and the whole western water-front of New-York Harbor.

The bonded and floating debt of the county is one million two hundred thousand dollars, ($1,200,000.)

We confidently recommend them as a very desirable security for insurance companies, savings banks, trust funds, and all classes of investors.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	240,000

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 South 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half per cent. has been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 15, next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Aug. 2, and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 18.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Aug. 1, prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and remain closed until Monday, Aug. 4. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable on 1st of August next.

The transfer-books are closed till that date.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from July 31 until Aug. 2.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Aug. 1.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS DUE Aug. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
I. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 23d inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY-DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 605 GRAND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLlars per share has been declared payable on and after Aug. 1, 1873. Transfer-books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 1, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., July 22, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHEnango Valley Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, at the First National Bank, New-York. HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 24th instant. SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST., (BIBLE HOUSE.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after Aug. 1. Surplus over capital, July 1, 1873, $210,000; good business solicited. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1873.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house, on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 1st proximo.

By order
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—No. 52 Wall-st.—The coupons due 1st August, 1873, on Eight per Cent. Convertible Bonds of these companies will be paid at National City Bank.
THOS. W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1873. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—THIS CONgregation will worship in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on SUNDAY. Services at 11 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN RIVington and Delancey sts.—Rev. W. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and all others are cordially invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-av.—Service of Song, SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address to young men by Mr. J. W. Lapsley, of Selma, Ala. Young men's meetings for prayer, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Daily Union Prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH-ST., between Union-square and 5th-av.—Conference at 2:30 P. M., and at 7:30 P. M., a lecture by G. C. Stewart, Esq., author of "The Hierophant." Subject—*The Three Forms of Paganism, or Baalism, Judaism, and Modern Christianity Identical.*

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO HEAR Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford streets, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Courteous ushers to seat strangers.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York; Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—This church will be open for divine service every SABBATH during the Summer at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. During the month of July, Prof. Wm. M. Barbour, of Bangor, will preach.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Services every SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, [illegible] st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Service on SUNDAY next at 10:45 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. The Rector, Rev. U. T. Tracy, will preach.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, 5th-av., corner 48th-st.—Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Williams College, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON-av., corner 28th-st., Rev. W. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday services throughout the Summer, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

EARLY ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.—Rev. Dr. Dowling, author of the "History of Romanism," will commence a course of stay-at-home lectures on SUNDAY EVENING, July 27, at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on *The Gradual Origin of the Early Corruptions of Christianity, a Beacon of Warning to Protestant Christians.* Dr. Dowling will also preach in the FORENOON. Next of the course, Aug. 3.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Elder M. N. Downing, Pastor.—Quarterly meeting services on SUNDAY next. Love-feast at 9 A. M. Preaching at 10:30 by Elder Wm. Gould, District Chairman. The Lord's Supper will be administered at close of sermon. Pastor will preach in the EVENING. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH-st. and Park-av.—Preaching at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:45 o'clock in the EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting, 7:15 P. M.; also WEDNESDAY EVENING. Strangers especially welcome.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. John E. Cookman, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; the public welcome.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING SUNDAY in the church corner of Catherine and Madison sts. at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 3 P. M.; at No. 278 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. Bidwell; and at No. 275 West-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NOTICE.—ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., is closed for repairs.
JULY 25, 1873.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. Y. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PREACHING ON ROMANISM.—BISHOP Snow, of the true Catholic Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Character and Doom of the Papacy in the Light of Prophecy.*

PREACHING ON THE TIME OF THE LORD'S Coming, by A. Flavell, of Newark, SUNDAY, at Temple Hall, Bowery, three and a half blocks above Grand-st. All Adventists are specially invited.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach in the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d-av. and 10th-st.,
next SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Subject for EVENING sermon,
The Way of the True Life.

REV. DAVID B. JUTTEN, PASTOR SIXTEENTH-street Baptist Church, West 16th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30; EVENING 7:45. The services will be continued during the Summer, the Pastor preaching morning and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., OF Peoria, Ill., will preach each SABBATH during July in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Dr. Hastings'. Service at 11 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. HENRY DARLING, D. D., OF ALBANY, will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-av. and 24th-st., on SUNDAY. Services commencing at 10:30 A. M.

REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., SUNDAY, July 27, in the MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. GEORGE C. ESRAY WILL PREACH IN St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. Graham, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10:30 and 3:30; also in the EVENING at 7:45, in the Harvard Rooms, south-west corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. This will be the last evening service until further notice. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Congregation, formerly worshiping in West 11th-st., will worship for the present in Continental Hall, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Public services by the Pastor, Rev. A. Stevenson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers are respectfully invited.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL, 39TH-ST., corner of 7th-av.—SUNDAY services at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. The daily service at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., with an additional service on Thursday at 7 A. M. and Friday at 8 P. M. throughout the Summer. The seats are all free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder Joshua V. Himes, at 10:30 A. M.; subject—*Where is the Promise of His Coming?* At 3 P. M., subject—*The Season of the Advent*; and at 7:30, at No. 138 West 24th-st. All are cordially invited to hear.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—This Church will be open on SUNDAYS through the Summer. Hours of service will be at 7, 9, and 10:30 A. M., and at 5 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Free seats. SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Mr. Chamberlain will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Service for deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M.

THE SPIRIT OF METHODISM WILL BE set forth by Rev. T. T. Kendrick, at the First Methodist Church, Grand-st., Williamsburg, SABBATH MORNING, 10:30 o'clock; EVENING, 7:45. Subject special. Seats free. Pastor's Bible class 2 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. S. J. Stewart, Pastor.—Preaching next SABBATH, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. You are invited to come.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by Rev. J. K. Demarest, Pastor, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10:30 and 7:45. Strangers welcome.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York.—Regular monthly meeting for July will be held MONDAY EVENING next, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. All members invited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—STEWART BROWN and JAMES M. BROWN, as trustees under the last will and testament of Samuel Nicholson, deceased, plaintiffs, against ANN MARIA MULLIGAN, individually, and as administratrix of John Nicholson, deceased; Martha Mulligan, James Crozier Nicholson, Anna Maria Woods, (wife of William H. Woods,) individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Henry H. K. Nicholson, deceased; Henry Hamilton Nicholson, Anna Rosamond Nicholson, and Rosanna, (widow of said Henry H. K. Nicholson,) Emily Caroline Nicholson, Eliza Nicholson, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert George Nicholson, deceased; William Moorehead, as executor and trustee under the last mentioned will, and Joseph Stuart, as administrator of the said Robert George Nicholson, with the will annexed; Ellen Nicholson, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of William Nicholson, (the younger,) deceased; James Torrens, as executor and trustee under the last mentioned will, and James M. Brown as administrator of the said William Nicholson, deceased, with the will annexed; William Nicholson, John Nicholson, Samuel Nicholson, Helen Cordelia Nicholson, George Nicholson, Ann Eliza Nicholson, and Alice Emily Nicholson, Elizabeth Nicholson, the widow of John Nicholson, deceased; James Torrens, and the Rev. Edward Perry Brooks, as the executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Ann Nicholson, deceased, defendants.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the County Court-house in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 7, 1873.

JAMES P. LOWREY, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 61 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City, on the 24th day of June, 1873.
JAMES P. LOWREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je28-1aw6w8

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three typical cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GAELIC..........SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20

Batavia, Saturday, July 26
Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA, embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, July 26, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Australia......Sat., July 26
Olympia......Wed., July 30
Victoria......Sat., Aug. 2
Columbia......Wed., Aug. 6
Castalia......Sat., Aug. 9

Europa......Wed., Aug. 13
Anglia......Sat., Aug. 16
Trinacria......Wed., Aug. 20
California......Sat., Aug. 23
Caledonia......Wed., Aug. 27

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, Aug. 14, 10 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

STATE
LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, July 23
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 6
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 20

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage-passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORSE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania and the principle Norwegian ports.

The splendid new, powerful steam-ship HACON ADELSTEEN, Capt. Müller, will leave her dock, Harbeck stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, 5th August.

Price of passage	Currency.	Currency.
To London, first cabin	$60	Steerage $30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin	80	Steerage 38

The new steam-ship SANCT OLAF will follow on the 19th August.

For freight or passage apply to the general agents of the Company.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........July 30, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR..........Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN..........Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..........Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..........Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, WEBSTER..........Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, GRIGG..........Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..........GARAY....Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT....Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE..........DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Aug 12.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing. For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE STEAM-SHIP GEORGE WASHINGTON, from here for New-Orleans 19th inst., having returned to this port with a broken shaft, her cargo will be transferred to steam-ship CORTES, to sail 26th inst., for New-Orleans. Shippers will please transfer their insurance in accordance with the above.

CLARK & SEAMAN.

New-York, July 21, 1873.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 5.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Mansanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about Aug. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 23.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, July 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island and Jamaica,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, Aug. 7.
For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena,
CLARIBEL, Aug. 9.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CUBA (Havana and Mexico)..........July 26
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........July 31
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana and Nassau)..........Aug. 7

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 21st....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 21st....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 22d....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 23d..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 23d..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 24th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 24th..7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 25th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th..4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th..7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th....4:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 26th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 28th....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 28th....11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 29th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th....11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 30th..6:30 A. M.
Wedns'day, 30th.12:00 M.	Thursday, 31st....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 31st..12:30 P. M.	

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.

The favorite steam-boat

JESSE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,

leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG and Iona Island.—The fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison-st. Pier every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, Christopher-st. at 8:15, 23d-st. at 8:30, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens', (West Point,) and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New-York at 6:45.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 8 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., 8th-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT and all the intermediate landings.

The popular steam-boat

NELLY WHITE,
Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS,

will commence her regular trips On SUNDAY, May 25, Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M. to return.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAM-TUG FOR SALE.

One New Steam Tug 70 feet x 15½ feet x 6½ feet hold; engine 17x17, with water-tanks. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	Rockaway Express	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

TO CAPE MAY
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

A through express-train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New-York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 12:30 P. M. Arrives at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M. Arrives in New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Rate, New-York to Cape May, $5. Rate, New-York to Cape May and return, $8.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 944, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House.

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS EFFECTUALLY relieved by the use of DATURA TATULA, for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so, when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. McVeagh. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Gen. Alexander. Sold as tobacco, in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation in boxes, by SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New Bond-st., London, and all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States and Canada.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving.

Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief.

Eau Lustrale for the hair.

Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

INSTRUCTION.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient masters, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. B. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 3 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

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CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Principals,
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AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.

Terms, $360 per year.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.

S. T. FROST, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English: careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS HINSDALE
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY)
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.

Application may be made as above.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue, under the same teacher, the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class, and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.

The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.

LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.

HENRY W. SIGLAR,
JOHN MACHIE, } Principals.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circular, address the Principal.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY,

Peekskill, N. Y., $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10.

Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M.,
ROBERT DONALD, A. M., } Associate Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; I. W. MILETZ, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLlege, founded and endowed by the State for the liberal education of the Industrial classes, will begin its next academic year Aug. 27.

For catalogue or information, address

President W. S. CLARK, Amherst, Mass.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the Fine Arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.

C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school, for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH-AV.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.

Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24; full collegiate course; Number of family pupils limited.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

KINDERGARTEN.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the Kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an Intermediate Class and a Class for Training Kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter No. 10 Gramercy Park.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY.—A SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Kingston, N. Y.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, 737 BROADWAY.—All teachers, school officers, parents, and pupils are mutually interested in our educational arrangements. Send for "MUTUAL PLAN" for reporting vacancies and requirements and introducing suitable teachers throughout the country. Over 2,000 school officers have pronounced our arrangements the best ever devised, and worthy the attention of all well-qualified teachers. (Egotistical followers warmly puff their wonderfully "reliable" but departed "founders.") Address all letters "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," 737 Broadway, New-York.

"AM. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855.
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau

To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

EIGHTEEN years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.
No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

A FRENCH LADY, A GRADUATE FROM PARIS, a competent, thorough and experienced teacher, wishes a position as visiting teacher in some school in New-York; best of references. Address D. E., care of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway.

A COMPETENT AND SUCCESSFUL TEACHER desires a situation in a high school or academy; best of references furnished. Address Box No. 179 New-London, Conn.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Another grand excursion of the magnificent steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK

OUT TO SEA,
SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1873,
AT 9:40 A. M.

On this excursion the steamer Plymouth Rock will make a much more extended trip than heretofore.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., she will steam down the harbor, passing through the Narrows, in full view of all the forts and fortifications, out into the Lower Bay, stopping at Sandy Hook to land passengers for LONG BRANCH.

Thence proceeding on her voyage to the ATLANTIC OCEAN, around the Light-ship, down the coast, running as near the shore as the depth of the water will permit, giving a magnificent view of LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SHARK RIVER, SEA GIRT, &c., &c., from the Atlantic Ocean. Returning to Sandy Hook, allowing passengers one hour on shore. Music by Keating's Band.

Tickets, Only One Dollar.

M. W. SEBAT, Superintendent, Long Branch.
J. W. GORE, Gen. Agt., New-York.
JOHN F. COLE, Gen. Ft. & Pas. Agt., Long Branch.

SUMMER EXCURSION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued a second edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book, containing a number of new routes. Among these are points in the South, including all the Virginia Springs, which are rendered accessible, under peculiar advantages, by the opening of the "Pennsylvania Air-Line" between New-York and Washington. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated. Copies can be had, on application personally or by letter, at the following ticket-offices of the Company:

No. 1 Astor House, New-York City.
No. 435 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 526 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 944 Broadway, New-York City.
Foot of Desbrosses-st., New-York City.
Foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York City.
Nos. 77 and 79 Washington-st., Boston.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, Iona Island, and other groves. Apply to

J. & E. MYERS,
corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Inglewood.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, WELL educated, as a companion; no objection to travel; good references given. Address H. V. B., Box No. 108 Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy, competent young girl, who understands her work in every particular; has no objection to the country; last situation was in City; employer can be seen. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging, and understands her business; or would do general house-work in a small private family. Apply at No. 288 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish young woman as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 462 West 52d-st., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY BREAKING up housekeeping wishes to find a situation for her two maid servants, one as cook and will assist with the washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 43 East 12th-st., for two days.

COOK.—WITH EXPERIENCE AND CITY REFERence for four years; understands meats, pastry, &c.; capable of cooking for a hotel or Summer house; willing to go to any section of the country. Call at No. 105 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron; or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK; WASHING and ironing; good references given. Call at No. 279 Bowery, entrance in Houston-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG GIRL, (A Swede;) can do plain cooking, excellent washing and ironing, &c.; speaks good English; will go in the country, if desired; has good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG LADY, AMERICAN, as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser. Call at No. 32 3d-av., near 10th-st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a very respectable woman; highly recommended as being honest, sober, willing, and capable; can do French fluting, and all kinds of fine work; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; fluting, puffing, doing up children's clothes and suits; is very well recommended; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 38th and 37th sts., French and German Bureau, first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN a private family; polishing, French fluting, and fineries done in superior style; would go out by the day; best reference. Call at No. 334 East 58th-st., first bell.

NURSE.—BY A NICE, TIDY YOUNG FRENCH girl to take care of grown children; is well recommended, and a real nice seamstress; speaks but little English; has no objection to the country, or to take a place as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., French and German Bureau, first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXPErience as monthly or invalid nurse; no objections to the country; highest references given; would go as night nurse. Call at No. 220 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMstress; has experience and good City reference; is a very respectable young girl. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE OR to do general house-work. Call or address No. 15 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, aged twenty-eight years, who is well experienced as a coachman and groom; can also do plain gardening, milking, edging walks, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SWEDE; THOROUGHly understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, and the general work about a gentleman's place; is willing and industrious; has the best of reference. Apply or address, No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man without a family; a member of the Methodist Church for some years; City or country. Call at No. 963 6th-av., corner 54th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN ABOUT STARTing for California, would like to make arrangements with a first-class wholesale house or manufacturing concern to act as agent in the State of California and vicinity, also along route; speaks German and English; highest reference. Address immediately, C. C. O., No. 82 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERY GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 79 Beekman-st.

ARMY TENTS, WAGONS, CARTS, BLANKETS, shoes, mule harness, rubber covers, water-proof horse covers, McClellan saddles. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MONTOWESE HOUSE,
BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, Jr.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON, N. Y.

Good rooms can be had on reasonable terms.
Apply or address,

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.

PAUL & DUNCALF.

NEWPORT, R. I.
The Derby Cottage,
FACING TOURO PARK AND BELLEVUE-AV.

Elegant rooms to let, with strictly first-class board.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.

MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.

Jefferson, N. H., May 1, 1873.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—Schooley Mountain range, fifty miles from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; lake thirteen miles long, three miles wide; good boating, fishing, gunning, and splendid beach for bathing, and the Hopatcong iron springs on the premises; houses 1,300 feet above ocean level; no mosquitoes; the steam yacht Stella will connect with 7:15, 12, and 3:20 trains from foot of Barclay-st. WM. WAINWRIGHT, Proprietor.

GLEN MITCHELL HOTEL, SARATOGA.—Lovely drives, walks, and scenery; splendid trotting park adjoining the extensive hotel grounds; fresh breezes; no mosquitoes; elegantly furnished rooms and an unexceptionable cuisine; one and a half miles from Saratoga villa; stabling first class; omnibuses and carriages to all trains.

MITCHELL BROTHERS, Proprietors.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL RESort for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—GERMANTOWN, N. Y., ON the Hudson River, quite near the depot; beautiful scenery and good board; terms reasonable. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor of Mountain View House.

CROFT HOUSE, IN THE HIGHLANDS, GARRIson Station, opposite West Point.—A few rooms can be obtained; terms reasonable; stage on arrival 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from the City.

C. G. REHNOLDT.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG Island, now open for guests; best still and surf bathing on the coast; one hour by Long Island or South-side Railroads. E. A. DARRAGH, Manager.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—Good rooms and first-class accommodations can be had on reasonable terms. Apply at hotel, or address O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, N. Y. Fine hotel, &c. Circulars, with terms, of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a farm-house among the Catskills; house situated in grove; large comfortable rooms, piano, milk, vegetables; reference can be obtained by parties already at the house, or Dr. Lyster, No. 21 East Houston-st., New-York; price, $6 per week. Address J. BATES, Cooksburg, Albany County.

GOOD BOARD.—CATSKILL MOUNTAINS; LARGE, well ventilated rooms; bathing, and Post-office convenient; terms, $6 and $7 a week. Address H. G. C., Room No. 14, No. 245 Broadway, or WALDRON BROTHERS, East Durham, Greene County, N. Y.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD (FROM 8TH AUgust) at a farm-house one mile from sea shore and depot; good water, fishing, gunning; plenty ice and shade; no mosquitoes; adults $7 per week. Address W. RAYNOR, West Hampton, Long Island.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE near the mountains; four hours distant from the City; house finely located and well shaded; one mile from station; terms, $7 per week. Address JAMES C. GOWDEY, Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AND pleasant rooms overlooking the Hudson; high grounds; near station; terms moderate. Address Box No. 166 Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR BOARD FOR families and gentlemen; permanent or transient.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT, HOUSTON-STS.,
CORNER GREENE, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WITH A copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M. Aug. 21, 1873, for the construction at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, of two (2) frame buildings, to be used respectively as laundresses' and Ordnance Sergeants' quarters. All material and labor must be furnished by the contractor, and the work complete and ready for acceptance by this department within sixty (60) days from execution of contract.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

A written guarantee, signed by two (2) parties, for the prompt execution and fulfillment of contract, should it be awarded, must accompany the proposals, which should be addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster's District, D. E.," and indorsed, "Proposals for Laundresses' and Sergeant's Quarters."

R. O. TYLER,
Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General, United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1873. }

Sealed proposals to furnish and deliver at the Washington Navy-yard, on or before the 7th proximo, 100,000 pounds of Ingot Copper, (50,000 lake and 50,000 other than lake,) will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at which time they will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and indorsed "Proposals for Copper," to distinguish them from other business letters.

The Copper will be subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the Washington Navy-yard, and will not be received unless delivered within the time specified above.

PROPOSALS FOR DESKS, SEATS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, until 2 o'clock P. M., for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for Grammar School No. 19.

For full information see the City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, at No. 66 3d-av., until SATURDAY, Aug. 2, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for 3,000 bushels oats, 25 barrels vinegar, 50 bales straw, 75,000 feet box boards, 2,000 feet worked boards, &c., &c.

For full information see the City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON RAILING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873, for about 275 feet of LIGHT IRON RAILING.

For full information see the City Record.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.

This eminent comedian will appear EVERY NIGHT in his grand emotional play, in five acts,

MIMI,

in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Poster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Hewson, Mr. Bradley will appear.

The part of MIMI by Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

ONLY MATINEE IN NEW-YORK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. J. WALLACE.

LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT of Mr. J. J. WALLACE, the celebrated actor.

LAST MATINEE at 2. LAST NIGHT at 8.

Mr. J. J. WALLACE in his new drama of ERIN A-CHORRA.

MONDAY, July 28 in the SKELETON HAND. Mr. G. C. CHARLES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 O'CLOCK.
Change of programme every evening.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.

EVERY THURSDAY GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,307 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 2.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

"Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, [illegible] cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated, [illegible] Treasury [illegible] ry of War [illegible] standards of quality and color of the stones to be used, and bids [illegible] thereto; and contracts may be made for [illegible] tities of such head-stones [illegible] ceed the sum hereby appropriated."

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 252,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also specimens will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction [illegible] the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war, of about 640 tons displacement, [illegible] Plans and specifications [illegible] at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 5th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all [illegible] the contract [illegible]

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving [illegible] until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract should be awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of one-fifth of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not for the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1873, until [illegible] for fitting up and furnishing, for school purposes, the premises Nos. 789 and 791 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two approved, responsible sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless so secured.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

FERD. T. HOPKINS,
RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
Board of School Trustees Nineteenth Ward.

Dated New-York, July 24, 1873.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, corner of Boston Road and 133d-st., Mott Haven, till 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, July 31, for furnishing materials and constructing a depot building, of 300 feet by 300 feet [illegible] wharf at Harlem River, [illegible] feet by 60 feet, [illegible] Hunt's Point.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for their interest.

H. O. SCOFIELD,
Engineer Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad.

PROPOSALS FOR DRESSED BASE COURSE-STONE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, for the delivery of about 3,000 lineal feet of dressed base course-stone, with two [illegible] dressed base course stone, one free face, for the inclosing-wall.

For full information see the City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE AND LIMESTONE East River Bridge.—Sealed proposals will be received until Aug. 7, 1873, at 12 o'clock, for delivery of 125 cubic yards of cut granite face stone, and 2,350 cubic yards of face stone, [illegible] limestone, all required during the present year for the Brooklyn anchorage East River Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the engineer's office. Address NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR DRESSED ASHLAR, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, for the delivery of about 1,925 superficial feet of dressed cut ashlar, [illegible] for Park inclosing wall.

For full information see the City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE WALL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873, for the construction of about 1,900 LINEAL FEET of the INCLOSING WALL of the CENTRAL PARK on the line of 8th-av.

For full information see the City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, for FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS OF GRATE COAL.

For particulars see the City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, [illegible] 28, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the sum of $10,000 of Bonds of the town of King's Bridge, authorized by chapter 89, section 3, laws of 1873.

For particulars, see the City Record.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, at their office, until 12 o'clock noon, July 29, 1873, for furnishing for four months, Screened Gravel for road purposes.

For particulars, see the City Record.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM NO. 31,
ARMY BUILDING, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING OTTER Creek, Vt., will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1873.

For forms of bids and other information apply at this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut. Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 WANTED, AND AN ASSISTANT to share in the profits of an old and established business; satisfactory security in bond and mortgage given for capital. Address P. R., Box No. 112 Times Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A few thousand dollars to buy a valuable patent; I will sell State rights low for cash; 150 per cent. can be made. Principals only need apply to J. P. BENJAMIN, No. 81 Warren-st.

A CHRISTIAN MAN, SATISFACTORILY INdorsed, who can invest [illegible] interest in a Job Printing Business; $500 to $2,000 cash; first-class references exchanged. Address, with particulars, P. P., Box No. 117 Times Office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class grocery-store, situated on 9th-av.; marble counters, &c. Inquire of J. K. JACOBS, No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-RECOMMENDED AND COMPETENT man-servant and waiter. Apply at office of SIMON STERNE, No. 61 Wall-st., between 1:30 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; a German or Swede preferred. Apply at No. 31 West 127th-st.

THE ASSESSED VALUATION.

THE NINETEENTH WARD.

INVESTIGATION BY THE SUPERVISORS' COMMITTEE—VARIOUS COMPLAINTS SUBMITTED BY PROPERTY-OWNERS.

The committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the assessed valuation of property in the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards, met at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman Koch in the chair, and at once proceeded to open the investigation by hearing the claims of property-owners in the Nineteenth Ward. The increased valuation in this ward alone over that of last year amounts to $19,000,000, as has been already stated in previous articles in THE TIMES on this subject.

At the appointed hour, a large number of persons thronged the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Some were represented by counsel, but the majority stated their claims personally. As each person came forward to show the grounds upon which the claim for a reduction in the valuation was based, Alderman McCafferty turned over the rolls to find the block and ward numbers of the respective lots, and questioned the applicants respecting the merits of their claims, and the address of each party was taken, with a note of any statement deemed important in the investigation of the assessments.

Mr. Rufus F. Andrews said that he appeared on the part of several property-owners who felt aggrieved, to watch the proceedings with a view of ascertaining the system of valuation adopted, and had a stenographer beside him taking notes of the proceedings, but did not take up any particular instances of overvaluation. The committee worked from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and heard about thirty applications, and so far as the investigation has gone they believe that a very large disproportion has been found to exist in the valuation of property.

The authority upon which the Supervisors are acting, in this examination of the rolls, is contained in the first volume of Revised Statutes, 391, section 31, which states that the Board of Supervisors of each county in this State, at their annual meeting, shall examine the assessment-rolls of the several towns in their county, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the valuations in one town or ward bear a just relation to the valuations in all the towns or wards in the county; and they may increase or diminish the aggregate valuations of real estate in any town or ward by adding or deducting such sum upon the hundred as may, in their opinion, be necessary to produce a just relation between all the valuations of real estate in the county, but they can in no instance reduce the aggregate valuations of all the towns or wards below the aggregate valuation thereof as made by the Assessors. If therefore the Supervisors, on examination into the assessed valuation of the Nineteenth Ward should conclude that the valuation of property has not been justly estimated in relation to the valuation of other wards, they are vested with power to equalize the assessments in each ward by diminishing in the one and increasing the other wards in such a manner as not to reduce the aggregate valuation of the whole City.

Mr. Andrew Meade complained that his property, situated on the north-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, a five-story brown-stone front, which was valued in 1871 at $12,000, and advanced in 1872 to $20,000, had been this year still further increased to $40,000. The adjoining house also, which was estimated in 1871 at $9,000, had been raised to $15,000 in 1872, and this year it was increased to $25,000. Another house owned by him, No. 75 West Fifty-fifth-street, which was valued in 1872, at $18,000, had been advanced this year to $25,000, while a house in the rear on Fifty-sixth-street, belonging to another man, which was a foot larger every way, was not valued at more than $20,000.

Mr. McCafferty—Did you make any complaints to the Commissioners of Taxes about these valuations?

Mr. Meade—I protested against the valuation of 1872, but would be satisfied with it now.

Mr. McCafferty—Has your property increased in value within the last two years?

Mr. Meade—I could get $1,200 more rent two years ago for these buildings than I can this year.

Mr. Meade then stated that another house belonging to him on Fifty-fifth-street, which was last year valued at $6,000, was this year increased to $12,000, or double the former valuation. Another house in the same street which was last year valued at $5,000 was put up to $8,000; another, which was last year $6,000, had been advanced to $10,000. These houses, he stated had not undergone any improvements nor had they increased in value.

The committee, upon examining the rolls, found that in the same street with Mr. Meade, the valuation of several houses had not been increased this year.

Mr. J. Ross complained of overvaluation in his property. The house No. 66 West Fifty-first-street, with a frontage of 21.5, was valued at $16,000, while his house, which adjoined it and had three feet less of frontage, was set down at $15,000, and he did not think it would bring more if sold for cash.

Mr. Michael Ryan, who owns four houses in Fifty-eighth-street, which were all assessed at $8,000, applied on the grounds that his property had been taxed from the 1st of last September, whereas he did not commence building on the lots until November, and though the houses were closed in during the month of December, they were not finished before the 1st of May. Otherwise he did not object to the valuation.

Mrs. Delia O'Brien next appeared for a reduction in the valuation of three lots in East Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, which were valued at $2,500 each. These lots would not sell for more than the assessed valuation.

Mr. Gerrard addressed the committee on behalf of John Anderson with reference to the overvaluation of his property situated in Fifty-ninth-street between Fifth and Sixth avenues. He stated that Mr. Anderson owned three houses there—block No. 583, and ward Nos. 46, 47, and 48; No. 46 was raised this year from $20,000 to $25,000, lot No. 47 from $10,000 to $12,000, and lot No. 48 from $10,000 to $12,000. These lots, he said, were not improved and he submitted that the increase was too high, and asked that they be reduced to last year's valuation.

Mr. John Reynolds, of No. 145 East Fifty-sixth-street, applied to have his house, which was valued at $9,000, reduced to $7,000.

Mr. J. Morgan, of Morgan Bros., residing at No. 145 West Thirty-fifth-street, made application for a reduction in the valuation of property in Sixty-fifth-street which had been advanced from $34,000 in 1872, to $50,000 at the last valuation. The block number on the rolls is 450, and ward numbers from 12 to 17.

Michael Ryan, of No. 221 East Sixteenth-street, made application for a reduction in four lots which were assessed last year at $1,000 each, and had been advanced this year to $12,500.

Bernard Bannon applied for a reduction on a lot situated among the shanties on the west side of Madison-avenue which had been advanced $1,500. He applied to the Assessors for a reduction, but they laughed at him.

John Merrifield, of No. 309 East Eighty-second-street, complained of over-valuation. He bought his house, which is a little two-story brick building, for $5,000, and it was assessed at $3,250. Merrifield, who is a ship-carpenter, produced the deed of purchase, and said he considered $2,500 would be a fair valuation. The lot on which the house stood was 17 feet by 100. Upon examining the rolls four houses in the same block were found to be valued at $3,250, and three houses at $2,500.

Mr. Thomas Vaughan stated that he owned three lots at the north-west corner of Seventy-eighth-street and Second-avenue, two of which were valued at $5,000 and one at $4,000. These were three-story brick buildings, standing in lots 13 feet 6 inches by 82 feet, and Vaughan said he would be glad to rent them at $700 a year, and applied to have them reduced to $3,500.

Mr. J. K. Stevens, No. 317 Broadway, made application in reference to seven lots in block No. 443, and ward numbers from 21 to 27 on the rolls, which were assessed at $10,000 each. The valuation last year was $54,000; this year it was raised to $60,000. He thought the valuation a fair one. In reply to Alderman McCafferty, Mr. Stevens stated that in 1870 the valuation of this property was $47,000, so that the total increase since 1870 amounted to $23,000. Mr. Andrews here observed that the taxation of the City had never been equalized, but that he hoped the result of the present investigation would lead to a thorough reform in this respect.

Mr. John Trimble, No. 780 Madison-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, next addressed the committee. Last year his house was valued at $18,000, but this year it had been raised to $20,000, because he was a good Republican. Other houses in the same block with his were valued no higher than $15,000. Mr. Trimble built this house two years ago, and did not think it would sell for $50,000 at present. He would be satisfied if the valuation was reduced to $15,000.

Mr. C. A. Westbrook, No. 43 West Twenty-first-street, complained that his house was raised from $9,000 to $12,000 at the last valuation, and he did not think it should be set down over $10,000 at the highest.

Mr. John L. Brown, whose house is situated at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Sixty-second-street, complained that $30,000 was too high a valuation in proportion to the assessments on other property adjoining. He knew of houses in Sixty-first-street assessed for $10,000 that sold for no more than $20,000.

Mr. John B. Whitford appeared to complain of the valuation of a house in Fifth-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, which had been raised from $35,000 last year to $40,000 at the last assessment. Alderman McCafferty said he sold a house in this block for $45,000, so that Mr. Whitford's valuation appeared far too high. Mr. Whitford said he thought the house referred to would bring about $50,000.

Mr. Andrews said he hoped additional time would be given to the tax-payers of the Nineteenth Ward to make their complaints, in case the number of days already named for that purpose should not be sufficient.

Alderman McCafferty, in reply, said the committee were determined to sift the matter to the bottom, and would spare no time nor trouble to give the property-owners a full hearing, after which each case would be fully considered and the result made known. The meeting then adjourned.

WHAT A TAX COMMISSIONER SAYS.

A representative of THE TIMES had an interview yesterday with one of the Tax Commissioners in relation to the alleged excessive valuation of the property in the Nineteenth Ward.

"Was the valuation advanced by the new Tax Commissioners?" inquired the reporter.

"Certainly not," replied the Commissioner. "The new valuation was made last Fall, and we have had nothing to do with it, except to correct such errors as might be brought to our notice."

"There is a rumor that the valuation was increased for the purpose of injuring the Reform movement."

"I don't know about that, but I do know that the valuation in many instances is in favor of the tax-payers. We are empowered by law to fix the assessment at the market value, but by a rule of our office we assess property at only sixty per cent. of its market value. Take, for instance, the lots running along Fifth-avenue, south of Fifty-ninth-street, opposite the Central Park. In 1870 they were assessed at only $8,000, in 1871 at $12,000, and this year at $17,500. Now, one of those lots would bring $50,000, and, if a house was built on one of them, it could be sold at $100,000."

LONG ISLAND FIRES.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN THE WOODS—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The general apprehension growing out of the experience of former years, that the long-continued drouth at the east end of Long Island would finally result in extensive and disastrous conflagrations in the great wooded tracts of that region, prove to have been well founded. The farmers generally, with the wisdom gained from costly experience, have been very watchful of late, and in several localities patrols have been organized to guard against possible conflagrations which might occur through either accident or carelessness. Along the region between Farmingdale and Riverhead on the Long Island Railroad, and extending south to the localities traversed by the South-side Railroad from Babylon to Patchogue, is an extensive tract of pine land, commonly known as the "Wild District," and belonging originally to a grant known as the old Cornell Patent. This region has been frequently devastated by fire, the peculiarities of the soil and growth offering special facilities for the spread of flames once fairly started, the dead pine-cones and leaves lying sometimes several inches thick upon the surface of the ground, and impregnated with turpentine, affording them constant and rapidly-consuming fuel.

All precautions, however, have proved unavailing, and the region described is now being visited by fires almost equal in extent and destructiveness to those of former years, and the whole available force of the inhabitants is brought into requisition to subdue the flames if possible, or, at all events, to save farm-houses and other buildings from destruction.

During the week several small fires have occurred along the line of the South-side Railroad, but they have been extinguished without much difficulty, with but little damage. Similar fires have also occurred on the Long Island Road, with no damage of consequence. On Thursday morning, however, the flames got headway near the Long Island Road at Lakeland, about forty-eight miles from New-York, and it was found impossible to overcome them. They spread with great rapidity southward, under the influence of a brisk northerly wind, and finally burning over a tract about a mile wide, traversed the intervening country to the vicinity of Patchogue, on the South-side Railroad, burning several dwellings in its progress. A small settlement known as Edenville, near Patchogue, was literally swept out of existence—every building in it being destroyed; and at one time Patchogue village was also in danger of total destruction. One small dwelling in the outskirts of the village was burnt, and the occupants of several others hurriedly packed up their household effects in the expectation of being driven out by the flames. Fortunately, however, through the united exertions of all the inhabitants of the neighborhood, who turned out with plows and other available appliances, the progress of the fire was stayed and the danger was overcome.

It is impossible yet to estimate the extent of the losses consequent upon this fire. Doubtless much cut-wood was destroyed, and the damage to the charcoal-kilns, with which the region abounds, must be very considerable. The value of the standing timber destroyed cannot be very large, as it was principally scrub-pine. The buildings burned were generally small and low priced, and the amount of insurance upon them could not be ascertained. Some time must elapse before the actual amount of loss can be ascertained.

Serious fires also broke out in the "Wild District," between Yaphank and Mana, on the Long Island Railroad, on Thursday, and at last accounts were still raging. They were extending on each side of the road with great rapidity, and had already spread over a large area of valuable woodland, estimated at considerably over two miles square. The quantity of cord-wood destroyed was very great, and a number of farm-houses were seriously endangered. North of Lakeland the fire was spreading rapidly toward Lake Ronkonkoma, and there appeared to be little hope of its being subdued. There are a number of fine country dwellings in this direction, and it was feared that some of them must inevitably be destroyed. Throughout that part of the "Wild District" traversed by the flames were quite a number of residences of poor people, which have doubtless been swept away.

FIRE AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Another mysterious and extensive fire occurred in the town of Morrisania about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It was first discovered in the cellar of a three-story frame building, the third on the row near the corner of Waverley-street and Cortlandt-avenue, Melrose. The ground floor was an unoccupied store, and the two upper stories were occupied by colored families, who lost nearly all their furniture, clothing, &c. The adjoining building, the second one of the row, also consisted of an unoccupied store, and two stories occupied by colored families. These buildings belonged to a Mr. Thomas, of Brooklyn, whose loss was estimated at $10,000, but was said to be fully insured. The fourth building of the row was a two-story frame building belonging to Mr. John Miller, who occupied the upper part for a dwelling, and the ground floor was occupied by John Degan as a lager-beer saloon. Degan's loss was estimated at about $400, and was fully insured in the Manhattan Company; Miller's loss was set down at $3,000, and was also fully insured in the Manhattan Company. The building at the corner of the two streets named, and forming the first one of the row, was occupied by Adam Schwartz as a lager-beer and billiard saloon on the main floor, and residence for himself and family in the upper stories. His loss in furniture and wearing apparel, stock and fixtures, was estimated at $1,500, for which he was fully insured in the Manhattan Company. The amount of loss sustained by the destruction of the first and fourth buildings was not ascertained—probably $8,000 to $10,000.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported by the police yesterday: Amelia Hall, aged nineteen, of No. 82 Elizabeth-street, was overcome by the heat at the corner of Grand and Mott streets, and, falling to the sidewalk, cut her head severely. Joseph Smith, aged thirty-six, and Annie Smith, aged thirty-three, were prostrated by the heat yesterday at the corner of College-place and Barclay streets, and were removed to the Park Hospital. Michael Curran, aged sixty, was overcome by the heat at the corner of Morris and West streets. Taken to the Park Hospital. Adeline Reed, twenty-five years old, residing in Flushing, was overcome by the heat at the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Amelia Whinham, twenty-six years old, of No. 170 Bowery, was prostrated by the heat at Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. William Aiken, of No. 100 Pitt-street, was sun-struck at the corner of Broome and Ludlow streets, and was taken home. An unknown man was prostrated by the heat at Avenue B and Thirty-fifth-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

The officers of the Brooklyn Savings Bank deny that the institution is a creditor of H. I. Kimball & Co., the Georgia bond-dealers. The mistake probably arose from the fact that the President of the bank either loaned on, or purchased, Georgia bonds to the amount of $10,000 on his personal account.

The Fulton Bank loaned $35,000 to the State of Georgia, on bonds issued by the State to pay the Legislature of 1871 and 1872. These bonds, the bank officers say, are not repudiated, and will be exchanged for a general marketable bond shortly to be issued by the State.

THE JUDGES' SALARIES.

The Board of Estimate and Assessment having only made an appropriation at the rate of $10,000 per annum for the Recorder and City Judge during the period from April 30 to June 12, being the dates of the passage of the bills decreasing their salaries, as well as those of the Supreme Court Judges from $15,000 and increasing them to their original amount, an application was made yesterday for a mandamus to compel an appropriation at the full rate of $15,000. Judge Larremore, who heard it in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, issued an order to show cause why the appropriation should not be made, making it returnable on the first Monday in August.

THE MARKETS.

THE DEMOLISHED STALLS.

CONDITION OF WASHINGTON AND FULTON MARKETS YESTERDAY—PLANS FOR A NEW STRUCTURE.

The owners of the demolished booths around Washington Market were taking counsel among themselves yesterday as to the best course to be pursued under the circumstances. They appeared to believe that they have a remedy against the City Government for the losses they incur by the action of the Board of Health, but their spokesmen express as the sentiment of all concerned, a determination to do nothing hasty and to keep cool, which is no doubt the best thing that can be done during the present hot weather. Some of the dispossessed traders had a small quantity of stock displayed in the narrow strip of sidewalk which they are allowed to retain, but the majority of the commission butchers who occupied the booths on West-street, have removed their business to West Washington Market, a number of butchers in that market having given them a temporary refuge.

The plan proposed by Superintendent Devoe of setting aside the vacant ground in the rear of West Washington Market for the use of the butchers deprived of their stalls, has been favorably entertained by them, and as it is the best they can do for the present, they will probably remove to the ground as soon as possible. The plot eighty feet wide by about 200 feet deep, is on the river front and alongside of the Anchor steam-ship dock.

A committee of three marketmen, with Mr. John Nix as chairman, are at work getting everything in readiness for suitable buildings. The retail dealers on Vesey and Fulton streets believe that the space would be useless for their business, as customers would not take the trouble to cross the street and come so far back from the market to buy from them. One very reasonable objection entertained by the butchers to the new location is the dumping-dock at this point, where the dirt from the lower part of the City is thrown into scows. They say that the existence of this nuisance in their neighborhood would prevent them from keeping their meat fresh by reason of the tainted atmosphere.

It is singular how this dock has been allowed to be used for such a purpose, being as it is in such close proximity to so important a market. The poisonous gases and stench arising from the great heaps of filth and dirt being continually carted here (piled up on the dock and lying in the scows) are enough to poison every article which remains any length of time in the neighborhood. It is gratifying, however, to know that Prof. Chandler has resolved to remove the nuisance at once.

A corps of street-cleaners was engaged, yesterday, in cleaning up the streets in the neighborhood, and a walk around the market and vicinity for several blocks revealed a state of cleanliness entirely new to this locality. Vesey-street, from the market-house to Church and West streets on both sides of the market, and neighboring streets, are still disfigured with the booths and stalls which have so long encumbered the sidewalks, and though many of them have been stripped of all their fixtures which were of any value, and are closed, many others are still occupied, and the hucksters, traders, and venders of crockery and other articles peculiar to booth-keepers sell their goods as usual. Yesterday, they were awakened from a delusive hope that they might be let alone by receiving formal notices from the Health Board to remove their stalls before noon to-day.

Yesterday afternoon the evicted stand-holders were making estimates of their individual losses as a basis for the suits which they intend to bring against the City. It is not probable that all of them will commence actions at once, but it is more likely from present appearances that there will be one test case as a beginning. It is believed by legal men that no action against the City can be successful, as the booth-owners are trespassers, being prohibited from occupying the sidewalk by Corporation ordinance. The fact that they have paid from $4 to $10 per week for the privilege of selling in the market, it is said, did not give them the same rights enjoyed by the owners and lessees of stands in the market. All persons who sell market produce within 300 yards of the market are required to pay market fees to the clerk before engaging in such business. Under this rule farmers pay a fee for their wagons. The owners of the booths destroyed have thus, it is argued, paid fees, simply, and not rent, and the authorities have had the right to tear down the booths at any time they saw fit. The dispossessed market-men are to meet, it is understood, to-day, to take action in the matter.

PLANS FOR A NEW MARKET.

Now that the demolition of the booths has actually taken place, the next question that naturally arises is, "Will a new market be erected for the accommodation of those whose business has been destroyed by the clearing away of the sidewalk stands?" In answer to this, Col. Devoe, Superintendent of Markets says that he has now in the hands of the architect, plans for the erection of a commodious building on the site of Washington Market, and hopes that he will receive the support of the citizens in carrying through this long-contemplated project. The plans provide for the erection of a three-story building, with an open space or court in the centre, from floor to dome, affording ample light and ventilation. The first and second floors are intended for the accommodation of the market men, the third to be occupied by offices. The building is to be supplied with all the latest sanitary improvements, and consultations have been held with several of the oldest and most prominent market men in order that the architect of the proposed new building may have the benefit of their experience. The Superintendent feels confident that the erection of such a building would afford accommodation to all the present occupants of the market, as well as to those whose stands have been swept away. This suggestion of Col. Devoe, as well as the plans alluded to, are embodied in the report of that official on the different markets in the City, drawn up last January, and now about to be printed.

In addition to the building of the new market, the plans of Col. Devoe provide for the gaining of more ground along the North River, by which means the present overcrowded condition of the streets in the vicinity of Washington Market would be avoided. It is proposed to fill in the river front from the outer or west side of West Washington Market, running parallel with West-street, and connecting with Thirteenth-avenue at West Eleventh-street. This newly-made ground could be divided as follows: A bulk-head or dock street of 100 feet wide for commercial purposes; a width of 100 feet on which to erect two-story sectional market-houses between the pier lines; seventy-five feet for a market avenue; twenty-five feet for the erection of a succession of market sheds for the accommodation of all the market wagons; allowing 125 feet for the width of West-street, leaving an entrance open from all the cross streets to the piers and avenues for market or commercial purposes. These sectional market buildings could be extended from pier line to line as may be necessary, and thus accommodate all who wished to engage in market business.

This arrangement, it is claimed, would relieve the present enormous strain on the streets in the vicinity, and do away with the daily obstruction to travel, at the same time that it would greatly enhance the value of property in the neighborhood. The numerous wooden structures along the river front could easily be set back on the new bulk-head line, and the new avenues would afford ample room for the transaction of the ever-increasing business in the neighborhood of the different depots, piers, and ferries. Col. Devoe states that should the new market be erected, sufficient accommodation would be afforded all the market men—the present incumbents and those whose booths have been swept away of course getting the preference in obtaining stands.

In regard to the notice said to have been served on the market men, the collector of Washington Market states that no such notice had been served on them. The Superintendent of Incumbrances of the Department of Public Works visited the market and announced to some of the parties that the stands would be cleared away, but the majority of them were absent at the time and received no notice whatever of the intended action of the Board of Health.

THE STALLS AT FULTON MARKET.

The people occupying the stalls on the sidewalk at Fulton Market were still engaged yesterday in the work of alteration begun the day before. Any change here is for the better, and already a considerable improvement is to be noticed in the elevation of the sidewalk roof, and there is an appearance of more cleanliness on all sides. Dr. Janes, of the Health Board, visited the market during the day, and after giving the market a thorough inspection, went away, leaving the stand-holders in doubt as to what action would be taken by the Board of Health. The only encouragement given them was, that it was best to put everything in as good a sanitary condition as possible. After the roof is elevated several feet higher on Fulton and South streets, the stands are to be raised two feet higher on the sidewalk and three feet higher on the street, and the floor is to be laid in such a manner that it can be taken up at any time to admit of the space being cleaned every day. The stand-holders have no instructions from the Health Board in the matter, but are simply working with a hope that they will meet the requirements of the Health Board, under suggestions from Superintendent Devoe. It is understood that the fees for these stands are only a few dollars per week, and owing to the rush of travel through the market to the Fulton Ferry, a large income is derived from them. There are about fifty stands in all, on Fulton, South, and Beekman streets. A number of their former proprietors have retired from business with large fortunes, and have bought farms on Long Island and in New-Jersey.

It was suggested in the market yesterday that if the City would go to work and build booths properly arranged, and so as not to interfere with the keeping of the market in a good sanitary state, the outlay would be soon paid for, and a considerable revenue would be annually realized.

In reference to this market, and the stands adjoining, Superintendent Devoe says that, in their altered state, he considers them as clean as it is possible to make them, but cannot say that the Board of Health may not take the same action as they did in the matter of Washington Market. Speaking of Catherine Market, Superintendent Devoe says that as new flooring has lately been laid in there, and as the whole structure will soon be repainted, no action toward the removal of any part will probably be taken.

THE RACES AT SARATOGA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 25.—To-morrow is the second day of the meeting, and the sport promises to be unexceptionably good. There are three races on the programme, the first of which is the Alabama Stakes of one and one-eighth miles, for three-year-old fillies. There are forty-one entries, and the following eight are announced as starters, viz.: J. W. H. Reynolds' ch. f. Buchu, by Planet, out of Lavender; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Cora Linn, by Lexington, out of Dolly Carter, and b. f., by Blackbird, dam by Planet; H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Tabitha, by Tipperary, out of Greek Slave; R. W. Waldon's ch. f. Minnie W., by Planet, out of Edina; W. M. Conner's b. f. Sunrise, by Planet, out of Ultima; W. Cottrill's b. f. Sallie Watson, by Daniel Boone, out of Maggie G.; T. W. Doswell's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, by Australian, out of Eagless. For the second race, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, there are nine entries. It will be an exciting affair. There are Quits, Mate, Pennock's Planet colt, Valley Brook, Crockford, The Nurse, Artist, Harry Bassett and Gray Planet. The concluding race will be a steeple-chase of about three miles, with welter weights, for all ages. In this race there are entered Duffy, Buck, George West, Lanty Lawler, and Viley. The pool-rooms are crowded with speculators and others and the betting is of the liveliest description. The following are the rates obtained by Dr. Underwood:

ALABAMA STAKES.

Sallie Watson	$50	$300	$300
Minnie W.	21	130	135
Sunrise	22	140	130
Lizzie Lucas	32	110	90
McDaniel	20	175	125
Field	10	5	10
Total	$155	$860	$790

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Harry Bassett	$360	$510	$400
Crockford	135	215	250
Artist	60	125	105
Mate	55	105	65
Grey Planet	25	40	50
Field	20	50	31
Total	$655	$1,047	$901

STEEPLE-CHASE.

Duffy	$300	$400
Viley	95	125
George West	100	200
Buck	35	40
Lanty Lawler	35	55
Total	$565	$820

POOL-SELLING IN THE CITY.

At Johnson's and Burns' Pool-rooms, last evening, the attendance was unusually slim, while the bidding on the various events to come off to-day was decidedly dull and uninteresting. It may also be safely conjectured that the majority of those who are interested in the contests of to-day have already left the City to be present at the races. The pools sold and the prices realized were as follows:

ALABAMA STAKES—1⅛ MILES.

McDaniel	$100	$100	$110
Cottrell	35	35	35
Waldon	20	24	30
Conner	25	25	30
Field	28	30	32

STEEPLE-CHASE—THREE MILES.

Duffy	$100	$100
West	35	35
Field	25	25

PURSE.

Bennett	$50	$50	$100
Mate	18	20	30
Crockford	12	25	45
Artist	10		26
Gray Planet	..	20	..
Field	20	25	38

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

The statement of the receiver of the Brooklyn Trust Company will be completed to-day and published for the information of the depositors and the public. Mr. Chauncey, Judge McCue, and others were hard at work on the books up to a late hour last night, and, although the result of the investigation so far was not officially announced, yet it is understood that the gross assets and liabilities do not differ materially from the statement published a few days ago. The excitement in relation to the Trust Company which has prevailed for the past few days has so far abated that the subject has ceased to be the general topic, and now occupies the earnest attention of interested parties. The public disposition appears to favor a suspension of judgment until the report of the receiver is published. The latest semi-official estimate places the clear loss of the company at $225,000.

Yesterday, the Mayor, Controller, and City Treasurer, constituting the Sinking Fund Commission, held a meeting to consider the question of depositing the City funds in the various banking institutions. Controller Schroeder said that he desired to see the public money deposited in the banks in proportion to their capital, as provided by the charter. It was finally agreed that hereafter this course should be pursued. Mr. Schroeder exhibited a statement of the capital of each bank, and, on the suggestion of the Mayor, agreed to call on the receiver of the Brooklyn Trust Company to ascertain by personal examination of the securities the safety of the City funds there deposited. The changes in the amounts deposited in each bank pro rata with their capital will go into effect immediately.

THE BROOKLYN BUDGET.

The Subcommittee of the joint Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors met last evening at the Brooklyn City Hall, to adjust the budget for next year, in accordance with the provisions of the new charter. The following was decided on as the complete estimate for city expenses:

Principal of city debt		$202,540 72
Principal of certificates, &c.		410,314 24
Interest on city bonds		1,021,290 00
Interest on certificates, &c.		11,377 57
One-fifth of one-third of assessments, &c.		110,353 91
General purposes		952,500 00
Salaries of city officers		376,000 00
Wells and pumps, &c.		9,400 00
Health Department		50,000 00
Department of City Works		335,000 00
Fire Department		335,000 00
Police Department		729,400 00
Board of Education		929,666 48
Park Commissioners		45,000 00
Total		$5,517,842 92
Less balance to credit of Revenue Fund of city, June 1, 1873	$671,981 27	
Less surplus amount collected on account of arrears of taxes of the year 1870 and prior	341,134 56	$1,013,115 83
Net total		$4,504,727 09

The estimate will go before the Aldermen and Supervisors for final action.

ARRIVALS BY THE RISING STAR.

Among the passengers by the steam-ship Rising Star, from Aspinwall, are Hon. Thomas Biddle and family, ex-Minister to the Republic of San Salvador; Hon. Jacob B. Blair, ex-Minister to the Republic of Costa Rica, accompanied by his daughter, and Hon. Henry Baxter, ex-Minister to Honduras, with his wife and child. These gentlemen have just closed their missions to these Central American States. Their terms expire under the law creating but one mission for the above States, together with Guatamala and Nicaraugua. Hon. James Thorington, United States Consul at Aspinwall, is also a passenger. Mr. Thorington succeeded C. E. Perry, Esq., who died at his post last Fall. Among the passengers are Mr. Santiago P. Cahill, Civil Engineer and Secretary, from Lima, Peru.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.

There will be music at the Mall at Central Park, this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock. The following is the programme:

PART I.	
1. March, Introductory, Inauguration	Unrath
2. Overture, Stradella	Flotow
3. Waltz, Immortellen	Gungl
4. Operatic Selections, Moses in Egypt	Rossini
PART II.	
5. Overture, Les Francs Juges	Berlioz
6. March, Le Prophéte	Meyerbeer
7. Part Song, La Carita	Rossini
8. Symphony, Allegretto Scherzando, Eighth Symphony	Beethoven
PART III.	
9. Operatic Selection, Orphée aux Enfers	Offenbach
10. Waltz, Die Industriellen	Strauss
11. Quadrille, Hibernian	Juillien
12. Galop, Postilion	Zabel

National Airs.

CUSHING ON DOGS AND OTHER THINGS.

Hon. Caleb Cushing has addressed the following note to the editor of the Germantown *Daily Chronicle*:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1873.

DEAR SIR: There is so much both of good sense and of good humor in your article of the 18th, entitled "A Dog's Delight," as to induce me to write you a few words on the subject. I perceive that all the newspapers chronicle my dog fight. I have thus of a sudden become famous pretty much as Alcibiades did by cutting off his dog's tail, to the astonishment of all Athens. I plead guilty to barking at Sir Alexander Cockburn; but I have done this in self-defense, and, as it seems to me, with great moderation, seeing that Sir Alexander began by barking at me through 130 pages of close-printed large octavo, while I barked at him through only twenty-five pages of large type leaded, these pages not half the size of the others. You see that I have been very temperate. In justice to Mr. Fernando Wood, also, I desire to say that the dog did not belong to him, but to his tenant at will, Thomas Kelly, and that, being written to on the subject, Mr. Wood gave me full permission to act in my discretion against both Kelly and his dog.

I remain yours truly, C. CUSHING.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Excursion tickets to Halifax and return via steam-ship Falmouth, from Portland, are for sale at the offices of the Fall River, Norwich, and Stonington lines, at low rates.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction awarded yesterday a contract to supply the department with 600 barrels of flour to James Dowling, he being the lowest bidder.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 16 Bowery, occupied by Samuel Marks as a hat-store, causing $600 damage; insured for $2,000 in the Manhattan and Yonkers Companies.

Terence Dunnigan, of No. 394 Eleventh-avenue, was brought before Justice Ledwith yesterday and required to find $500 bail to answer a charge of felonious assault on Wm. Padian, of No. 327 First-avenue.

A grand military and civic afternoon and evening picnic, in aid of the veterans of 1812, will take place on Monday next at Sulzer's East River Park, at foot of Eighty-fourth-street. Some of the veterans are in distress, and this picnic has been arranged to raise a relief fund for them.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, George H. Ferry, of No. 248 East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, was committed for trial, in default of $500 bail, on a charge of embezzling $8 in money and $54 worth of goods from his employer, Rufus Smith, of No. 519 Broadway.

A delegation of 100 members of the New-York Turnverein of this City will go to Newburg to-day to attend the Turnfest of the Central Turn District of the State of New-York, which will come off during the early part of next week. The delegation will embark for Newburg at noon, on board of the steamer Mary Powell.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: Assessment for street-openings and improvements, and interest, $4,054 85; arrears of taxes and assessments, water rents, and interest, $12,210 24; market rents and fees, $68 50; Croton water rents, penalties, and permits, $25,354 10; Second Marshal, $52 75. Total—$41,740 44.

BROOKLYN.

Ann Wartschow, aged twenty-nine years, of No. 204 Fulton-street, was prostrated yesterday in Greene-avenue by the heat.

Henry Stenyan, a German milkman, was arrested and fined yesterday for not having his name, place of business, or other distinguishing mark on his wagon, as required by the city ordinances.

Edward Stone, aged four years, of No. 458 Baltic-street, was last evening kicked in the breast by a horse driven by an unknown man, in Bond-street, and badly injured. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

A carboy of sulphuric acid burst on Wednesday evening in the store of Dr. Metcalf, No. 184 Grand-street, Eastern District, and damaged the premises about $250. The doctor was somewhat injured on the hands through falling into the liquid.

Theodore A. Smith, aged thirty-two years, was arrested yesterday by Detective Powers, for stealing a valuable wolf-robe from Dr. J. G. Rossman, of No. 76 Pierrepont-street, and, when taken before Judge Morse, was sent to jail for twenty-nine days.

Alice Morley, of No. 60 Nostrand-avenue, was yesterday bitten by a dog belonging to a neighbor named George Wescott, and the dog was immediately killed by the police. It is understood that Wescott is to be prosecuted for allowing the dog to run at large.

A posse of revenue and police officers early yesterday morning seized an illicit whisky still run by a man named Downing, at the corner of North Tenth and First streets, Williamsburg. The machinery and mash were captured, but the distillers escaped arrest.

The body of Frederick Reimmer, of McDougal-street, between Ralph and Howard streets, who was drowned at Rockaway, on Wednesday last, was found late on Thursday on the beach. Reimmer went to Rockaway on Wednesday morning, and was drowned while bathing.

John Schultz, Rudolph Schultz, Frank Kellnerr, and Leonard Kruoneyer, lads between fifteen and seventeen years of age, were all arrested on Thursday evening, about 10 o'clock, for lounging on the street-corners, in violation of the city ordinances. They were all held for examination.

The Board of Health met yesterday and received from the Sanitary Superintendent a report recommending the removal of the offal dock to the intersection of Grand-street and Metropolitan-avenue, fronting on Newtown Creek. The dock will probably be rented for the purpose proposed.

Frederick Steinworth, aged seven years, of No. 31 McComb-street, while bathing yesterday afternoon in the pond on Fourth-street, near Fifth-avenue, was accidentally drowned through falling into a hole. The body was recovered, and taken home to await the action of the Coroner.

Thomas C. Godfrey, druggist, of No. 685 Third-street, was on Thursday evening arrested for allowing a vicious dog to run at large on the public streets, complaint having been made by Mary Whelan, before Judge Delmar, who held Godfrey to answer for violating the Corporation ordinance.

Peter Delap, aged twenty-one years, was yesterday, held for stealing a large sum of money from the till of his father's store, No. 115 Grand-street, E. D. The father said he could not keep back any longer, as his son's defalcations were ruining him. Young Peter was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Charles Carlgass, aged forty-five years, of South Fifth-street, near Second, tin roofer, while at work yesterday afternoon on a new four-story house at the corner of Bedford-avenue and Clymer-street, fell to the yard, and was instantly killed. The body was taken to the Fourth-street Police Station, and the dead man's family informed of the accident.

Mayor Powell has appointed John N. Wyckoff, real estate dealer; E. J. Lowber, ex-Water and Sewerage Commissioner; George L. How, lawyer, and Edmund Driggs, as four of the six City Commissioners to draw up, with five County Commissioners, a plan for the annexation of New Lotts, Flatlands, Flatbush, Gravesend, and New-Utrecht to the City of Brooklyn.

Lewis Oswald, of Hoboken, N. J., was, yesterday, held in $500 bail for selling cigars in Brooklyn in boxes not properly branded. Christopher Wendo, of No. 124 Park-avenue, J. B. Winter, of No. 118 Franklin-street, Greenpoint, and D. Mahuken, of No. 206 Park-avenue, were held for examination for not posting their special tax stamp in some conspicuous place in their stores.

About 9 o'clock Thursday evening, as the schooner Samuel Riker, in company with two other vessels, was being towed through Hell Gate, John Joyce, a deck hand on board the Riker, fell overboard and was drowned. Joyce had joined the schooner a few hours before, at Greenpoint, while under the influence of liquor. He was twenty-three years of age, unmarried, and resided in Long Island City.

A large gang of roughs left New-York City last evening, and got on board the cars of the South Side Railroad, at South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, with the supposed intention of taking part in the prize fight between Chambers and Seddens, at or near Rockaway Beach. The police of that district of Brooklyn knew nothing of the roughs' movement until they had arrived at the depot, and the train started before any attempt could be made to detain them.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Henry Smith was sent to the County Jail yesterday for thirty days, on a charge of petty larceny, being found in possession of a number of chickens which had been stolen from a resident of Tremont.

Andrew Malcolm, a native of Halifax, N. S., a blacksmith, while on his way to New-York, where he expected to obtain employment in the Harlem Railroad Company's shops, in Fourth-avenue, fell asleep on a wall approaching the bridge over the Bronx River at William's Bridge, and fell a distance of twenty-five feet, and sustained very severe injuries. He was removed to one of the City Hospitals for treatment.

On Thursday evening David O'Hara, aged nine years, whose parents reside at Melrose, while attempting to get on some coal cars on the Port Morris Branch Railroad at Melrose Junction, was crushed to death by a collision with some other cars on the track. Yesterday morning, Thomas Tierney, a playmate of O'Hara's, while examining the bloody bumper of the coal-car which killed his companion, was himself crushed to death in the same manner, by the backing of cars. Coroner Miller was called to hold inquest in both cases.

LONG ISLAND.

Clarance Downs, Richard Terry, and Joseph Moore, residents of Aqueboyne, were arrested in the village of Riverhead yesterday, for using profane language in the street, and held in the sum of $500 each, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Yesterday some malicious boys set fire to the brush on the north side of the Long Island Railroad track, near Waverley. The fire raged furiously all day, fortunately doing but little damage, beyond the destruction of some 200 cords of wood and the burning of an unoccupied dwelling-house near the station, the track burned over being mostly scrub oaks.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mayor Ricord, of Newark, was prostrated by the heat yesterday. At first it was thought he was dangerously ill, but last evening he was much better.

Henry Blossom, a child three years old, living in Paterson, died yesterday from burns received by setting fire to its clothes while playing with some matches.

The water of the Morris Canal is to be analysed, with the view of ascertaining if it is pure enough to warrant obtaining a supply of water for Jersey City and Newark through that source.

The Hudson-avenue Commissioners met yesterday, but adjourned for want of a quorum. The committee on final location met and prepared their report, which will be presented at the next meeting.

The trial of McWilliams and Doyle was again adjourned yesterday, because of the continued illness of O'Brien, the twelfth juror. It it expected that Judge Scudder's charge will be delivered this morning.

The bonds of Alexander W. Hamilton, the newly-appointed Treasurer of Jersey City, for $125,000, vetoed by Mayor O'Neill because the amount was not sufficient, have been approved by the Board of Finance.

The Treasurer of Jersey City reports the following balances: Taxes, $8,679; assessments, $18,569; water, $27,095; sinking fund, $34,196. The Board of Finance has ordered the issue of $300,000 worth of bonds, at the request of the Board of Works, on assessment account.

The story published yesterday to the effect that Charles Berger, the horse-car conductor, who was arrested in Hoboken last Winter charged with the murder of the unknown man found in the Elysian Fields, had absconded, is not true. Mr. Berger still lives in the house he occupied at the time of his arrest. He is now acting as conductor on one of the cars running from Hoboken to Jersey City, and may be found at his post every day.

Justice O'Reilly, Alderman Mulligan, and Constable Woerner, of Harrison, Hudson County, were placed under bonds yesterday for resisting a Sheriff's deputy and defying Sheriff Reinhardt's authority. A peddler had been arrested and fined, notwithstanding he had a State license, by these parties, and refusing to pay the fine his horse and wagon were seized. He applied for a writ of replevin, which was granted, but when the officer went to serve, he was coolly informed by the Harrison authorities that the Sheriff had no authority there. Sheriff Reinhardt proposes to test the question.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Wallack's yacht Columbia, and Mr. Sand's Yacht Vicking, are at anchor off Tompkinsville, the Columbia flying the challenge pennant.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Cattle dull, and for common grades there is a decline of 5c.@10c.; buyers demand a reduction on shipping grades. Sales fair to choice Steers at $5 20@$5 80 common to good Texans, $3@$4 10; closing weak. Shipments, 2,000. Live Hogs dull and lower all around, but particularly on common grades; receipts, 9,000; sales, common to fair at $4 40@$4 50; good to choice at $4 60@$4 75, with a few lots of extra at $4 80@$4 85; shipments, 7,000. Sheep steady; market fairly active; receipts, 623; sales at $4 20@$4 55.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—F. Ramsden, wife, 2 children, 3 servants, E. Cueva, wife and son, Miss Charlotte Lloyd, Miss Frances Lloyd, Louis Pon and wife, Manuel Febles, E. Hernandes, F. Roig, A. Menendez, Pedro Vila, H. A. Sang, Lucio Agui, F. Zayas, Jose Duran, John Canniff, John Hemphill, Geo. Quayle, Joseph Guturres, Joseph Noriega, F. G. Whitney, Miguel Cruz, M. F. Cantos, A. N. Young, W. Connick, Victor P. Fischer, Jose A. Viles, Vicente Planas, Mrs. C. D. Lawton, Emil Zeigler, Carlos Dix, wife, and servant, Mrs. Maria McBurnio. From Nassau, N. P.—Chief Justice W. H. Doyle, wife, and daughter, Miss H. E. Adderley, Mrs. Allan Maclure, Mrs. Quesada and 2 daughters and servant, Mrs. E. Sagal, 2 daughters and son, E. Mola, Dr. S. Corvison, M. Corvison, C. Corvison, R. M. Mendivi, A. Lara, N. French, W. E. Musgrove, J. C. Musgrove, John Pierce, Wm. Johnson.

In steam-ship Rising Star, from Aspinwall.—W. Hewes, C. Slona, lady and 3 children, C. Valdrevallos, Luis Suda, F. L. Aldemott and brother, Mrs. M. P. Lemoney, J. P. Gallagher, Santiago P. Cahill, T. Penton, J. Caballes, C. Mollestervie, James Thorington, Miss Thorington, A. J. Center, D. M. Corwine, Albert Clark, Walter J. Ford, G. Gilbert, John Scott, Modesto Lefuerie and brother, F. J. Martinez. Y. Moleano, Lewis Lopes Arse, Gen. Biddle, (United States Minister,) five children, and servant, Miss Scott, Gen. Baxter, (United States Minister,) wife and child, Gen. Blair, (United States Minister,) daughter, and Secretary, Mrs. Mowberry and son, Mrs. Ramsey Wing and servant, Miss Gracie and sister, Juan Gracie, Chas. A. Frank, Mrs. L. Pasheco, F. A. Benson, and 6 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:51 | Sun sets.......7:21 | Moon sets......9:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:14 | Gov. Island..10:03 | Hell Gate..11:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, July 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre, Geo. McKenzie; Perit, Gardner, Gonaives, &c., New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Middlesex, Buell, Providence.

Ship David Malcolmson, (Br.,) ——, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Ladoga, Willey, Cronstadt for orders, W. Ropes & Co.; Robena, Daggett, Bordeaux, Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.; Civilta, (Aust.,) Valcich, Odessa, &c., Slocovich & Sons.

Barks Maury, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Gloucester, Eng., Tetens & Bockmann; Czarina, (Br.,) Nickels, Riga for orders, R. P. Buck & Co.; Amelia, Burgess, Marseilles for orders, J. Atkins & Co.; Zindar, (Norw.,) Shaunsen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Martha, (Ger.,) Goraneman, Konigsberg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs A. T. Renwich, Rose, Malaga for orders, Miller & Houghton; Varnum Hill, Greene, Aux Cayes for orders, Brett, Son & Co.; Alice M. Putnam, Rogers, Marseilles, James Henry & Son.

Schrs. Margaret R. Samson, Blackman, Sidney, C. B., James W. Elwell & Co.; A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Rising Star, Hildredth, Aspinwall July 16, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. July 25, Barnegat Light-house, bearing N. W. ½ N., about 14 miles, passed a very dangerous wreck in 12 fathoms water, three spars above water attached to the wreck. It has been reported before, and should be removed, as it is in the track of steamers coming from the S.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Deaken, Havana July 19, via Nassau 21st, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 50 hours, with naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hakon Adelstein, (Norw.,) Muller, London July 2, and Bergen 9th, with mdse. and 140 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship City of Montreal, Mudgett, Tenariffe 33 ds., in ballast to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, Havana 9 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co. No date, off Hatteras, passed brig Five Brothers, bound S.

Bark Filomena, (Span.,) Taxonera, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses, &c., to Gomez & Monjo.

Bark Evening Star, Chick, St. Jago, via Guantanamo 33 ds., with sugar and 12 passengers to Brooks Bros.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Carleton, (of Boston,) Cozzins, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had fine weather, with light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Medea, (Aust.,) Paycurich, Buenos Ayres 48 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Purington, Progreso, Mex., 20 ds., with mdse. to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Sea Bird, (of Canning, N. J.,) Card, Santos June 3, with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to G. F. Peniston.

Brig Victoria Amelia, (of Arichab,) Landry, Guayamo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galwey & Casado.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Foam (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Whiting, Rio Janeiro 40 days, with coffee to Jay Cooke & Co.—vessel to Eagle, Blakeslee & Smith.

Brig Gypsy (Dan.,) Jayne, Maracaibo 25 days, with coffee to G. F. Peniston—vessel to A. Abbot. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Maria, (Dutch,) Hansen, St. Martin's 17 ds., with sugar and molasses and 4 passengers to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Brig Nellie Gay, Noyes, Rio Grande do Sul 45 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. M. Sewall, (of Deer Isle,) Low, Little Glace Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with 225 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Carrie Bunnell, of and 9 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. K. C. Rankin, (of Rockland,) Hall, Port Caledonia 20 ds. with 319 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Co.—vessel to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. Clara Jane, (of Lubec,) Garrison, Dorchester, N. B., 15 ds., with stone G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Vesper, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Morrison, Cow Bay 15 ds., with 180 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. W. H. Keeney, (of Jersey City,) Beers, Fernandina 6 ds., with lumber to Isaac Eppinger—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. E. G. Knight, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Dart, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Wiggins, Providence.

Schr. M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Williams, Providence.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.

Schr. Velma, Look, St. George, N. B., with spiling to order.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Clark, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. R. B. Pecker, (of Boston,) Amesbury, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order.

Schr. Essex, Handy, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. D. J. Willetts, Dickens, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. L. Curtis, Curtis, Bangor, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Red Beach, Holden, Eastport, with lumber to order.

Schr. Hesperus, Connery, Bluehill, with stone to order.

Schr. Potomac, Haskell, Bangor, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Kenniston, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. R. J. Mercer, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Louisa, Knox, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Blackstone, Nixon, Providence.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. L. Hix, Hix, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. M. A. Cushman, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.

Schr. Broadfield, Porett, Providence.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John H. Chaffee, Reed, Wareham.

Schr. Mary Richards, St. George, N. B., 10 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Benjamin, Weeks, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Granite State, Seabury, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Citizen, Dodge, Providence.

Schr. W. S. O'Brien, Burns, New-Haven.

Schr. Dos Hermos, (Span.,) Dos Bonnie, St. Thomas 17 ds., with divi divi to S. Mickelsens.

Schr. S. C. Noyes, (of Newburyport,) Lee, [illegible] 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to R. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Jose Barreras, (Span.,) Santos, Cardenas 8 ds., in ballast to C. Marti & Co.

Schr. Willie Harris, Kenny, Providence.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Lord, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Amos Briggs, Knapp, Providence, for Haverstraw.

Schr. War Steed, Phinny, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Helen Perkins, Kelley, New-Bedford.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. Anna Currier, Peck, of and from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Colonel Eddy, Kent, Portland.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Penny, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Mitchell, Providence.

Schr. Sterling, Hase, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Dodge, Fall River.

Schr. Free Wind, Frisbee, Portsmouth.

Schr. W. Flag, Frisbee, Boston.

Schr. Lucy Baker, Allen, Newport.

Schr. Greenland, Hawks, New-Bedford.

Schr. Swallow, Dummett, Providence.

Schr. J. Price, Nickerson, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. G. R. Bennett, French, Virginia.

Schr. J. D. Steelman, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. J. S. Gilmore, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cole, Virginia.

Schr. J. & C. Merritt, Bowie, Virginia.

Schr. H. M. Somers, Townsend, Virginia.

Schr. R. M. Bayard, Camp, Virginia.

Schr. E. B. Endicott, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Thos. Hull, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Conover, Edmunds, Virginia.

Schr. Sally Ann, Willis, Virginia.

Schr. Elvira, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Crisis, Bowen, Richmond, Va.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs. White Sea, Dix Island; Rockport, Miller, Windsor, N. S.; M. E. Staples, ——, Windsor, N. S.; brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Port Caledonia, C. B.; bark Matilda, Sears, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, S.; hazy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship City of Havana, Deaken, from Havana, arr. at an early hour this A. M., reports July 23, lat. 34, lon. 75, spoke schr. Elva, (Br.,) from [illegible] for New-York; 24th, lat. 37 25, lon. 74 08, passed a bark bound S., showing white signal with black letter W in a circle; same day, off Absecum, passed bark Carleton, bound N.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Crosby, from Boston, for New-York, while passing through Hell Gate this A. M., struck on Ketch Point, knocking a hole in her starboard side, and causing her to leak badly.

Chas. Langill, of Pictou County, N. S., aged 19 years, died at sea on board brig Rocky Glen, July 12. Nova Scotia papers please copy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 25.—Arr. steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia; Blackstone, from Baltimore; bark McGilvery, from Hiero; brigs Moses Rogers, from Savannah; Bonner, from Miragoane; George S. Berry, from Darien; F. M. Tinker, from Cienfuegos; schrs. S. B. Franklin, from Jacksonville; H. P. Blaisdell, from Pascagoula.

Also arr. schr. Frank Lucas, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 25.—Arr. schr. Ada, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Ashland, for Philadelphia; schr. A. F. Emerson, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 25.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Dirigo, from Havana; brigs Agnes Barton, from Guayanilla; Mary A. Chase, from Havana; Alpha, from Arecibo.

Passed out, brigs Malaga, for Barbados; George Latimer, for Porto Rico.

Sld. brig Esperanza, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 25.—Sld. brigs Helena, for Baltimore; Speranza, for New-York, erroneously reported for Boltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 25.—Arr. steam-ships Seminole, from Boston; America, from Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 25.—Cld. schr. Ida S. Burgess, for Providence. Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 25.—Arr. schrs. Percy L. Smith, Elizabethport, for Portland; Hepsibah, Bangor, for Liverton.

Sld. schr. Virginia, and all before reported, bound W.; Wind N. E.; moderate.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, N. G., July 15.—Arr. July 8, steamer Moselle, from Southampton; July 9, steamer Rising Star, from New-York; 9th, steamer Mexican, from Liverpool; 13th, steamer Destrade, from San Nazaire; 15th, steamer Juan G. Meiggs, from New-Orleans.

Sld. July 8, steamer Colon, for New-York; 10th, brig Decoya, for Wilmington, N. C.; 11th, steamer Moselle, for Greytown.

HAVANA, July 25.—Arr. bark Cardenas, from New-York.

CARDIFF, July 25.—The steam-ship Pembroke, Capt. Williams, from New-York July 12, arr. this morning.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
SILVER-WARE,
IN CASES, FOR WEDDING PRESENTATION.

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UNION-SQUARE.
JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, SILVER-WARE AND FANCY GOODS.

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REIMS

Notwithstanding the increase in the price of Wines in France, we maintain the prices for

"GOULET CHAMPAGNE,"

at

$21, Gold, for Quarts.

$23, Gold, for Pints.

This wine will compare favorably with any imported.

Yours respectfully,
JOS. RIFFLARD'S SONS.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,
The Great Blood Purifier.
FOR THE CURE OF ALL
CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS,
KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT;
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR;
CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
SECURED TO ALL.
Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.
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Oswego Corn Starch,
IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,
IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.
It is made from the very best selected INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is a delicious SUMMER FOOD.
For 40 years it has been noted for purity and perfection.
Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION WITH T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on the package. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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GRAND, SQUARE, & UPRIGHT PIANOS
NEW-YORK BRANCH HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH-AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without cutting or [illegible] from business. Diseases of the bladder, [illegible] nesses. Discases [illegible] formities of the [illegible] HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.